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Signs Seen Of A New Chance To Tackle World Peace Issues

Moscow, July 18.

Several developments have caused Western diplomats here to ponder whether the time is coming to make a new approach to problems disturbing world peace.

For the moment, one section of Western opinion here at least has adopted a "wait and see what happens" attitude.

But if progress continues to be made toward a Korean peace, and if other developments should follow the present trend, certain Western embassies may advise their home governments to make fresh explorations for an all-around peace.

These recommendations may take the form of a four-power Foreign Ministers' meeting, or even a meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Stalin, British Prime Minister Attlee and President Vincent Auriol of France.

The Russians appear to be confident that an armistice will be arranged in Korea.

But the latest development to interest Western embassies was the reprinting in Russian—in the Soviet magazine "Pravda"—of the article of Soviet historian Eugene Tardieu from the new English-language magazine, "News."

TARDIEU'S ARGUMENT

Tardieu, one of the most eminent Soviet historians, argues that in the long centuries of her history, Britain fought only one war against Russia—the Crimean War—and most authoritative historians thought that was unnecessary.

He mentioned other dark pages of British-Russian history, such as Mr. Winston Churchill's "interventionist" campaign in 1918, but dismissed them as relatively minor episodes against the background of centuries of friendship.

Tardieu argued that Russia and her satellites would constitute vast, unexplored, inexhaustible markets for goods and a source of raw materials. Free and normal trade with this market on mutually advantageous terms would be an immense asset for British industry and commerce in their present plight.

In conclusion he said: "Close economic intercourse advantageous to both parties; firm determination and complete readiness."

to settle all misunderstandings by peaceful negotiations, and broad and close cultural cooperation—these are what in our opinion should constitute the basis of relations between the two Anglo-Saxon countries and the Soviet Union."

ACHESON SUSPICIOUS
US Secretary of State Dean Acheson said on Wednesday it would be stupid and dangerous to listen to Russian "peace propaganda" designed to cause Western nations to ease off their efforts to build strength against Communist expansion.

He made the remarks at a news conference for an evaluation of the new Soviet magazine, "News."

Mr. Acheson advised realism in dealing with this Russian publication, and said:

"Firstly, it must always be remembered that there is censorship in Russia and that anything published is published for a purpose—otherwise it could not come out at all."

"Secondly, this magazine, 'News,' was published in English, not in Russian, and therefore is for foreign consumption—Associated Press and United Press.

Britain Buying US Oil

London, July 18.

It was officially disclosed today that the British have started buying United States oil to replace supplies lost by the virtual closing of the refinery at Abadan, Iran. The British are also increasing production and refining in other areas, especially the Middle East, in an effort to close the long-range gap in oil supplies if Iranian production is permanently cut off.

The dollar costs of the shift to American oil are expected to be substantial and it is feared they might affect sterling balance payments alarmingly. If Iranian production is a total of \$25,000,000, it would mean some 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons of oil yearly from other sources—United Press.

It's Not An Easy Task

Paris, July 18.
The Justice Minister, M. Rene Mayer, a Radical Socialist, agreed tonight to try to form a new French coalition government.

President Vincent Auriol, in his search for a new premier to end France's latest government crisis, called in M. Mayer to ask him to attempt the job after M. Maurice Fetscho reported failure in an attempt to set up a middle of the road Cabinet.

M. Mayer told President Auriol he would report later whether he thought he could win Assembly approval and bring Centre Parties and Rightist groups together in a Cabinet—United Press.

Women March To House Of Commons

London, July 18.

Extra Police were called to the House of Commons tonight when 500 women marched to its gates chanting "We want equal pay." The women had attended a meeting of Civil Servants to discuss the Government's refusal to grant equal pay to women in Government offices.

Nearly 3,000 people, 80 per cent of them women, attended the meeting, which passed a resolution protesting against the Government's continued refusal.

The only man to say "No" was thrown out by a steward amid cat-calls.

Then began the march to the House of Commons.

Some of the women managed to get inside, but one Police officer slammed the heavy oak doors on the rest.

Police reinforcements were called to cope with the situation.

Members of Parliament in the lobby of the House could hear a chorus of feminine voices from the street singing, to the tune of a well-known hymn, "Why are we waiting?"

Some women were finally allowed into the House to see Members of Parliament—Reuters.

Panamanian Ship Pirated Between S'hai & Foochow 2 WOUNDED MEN TAKEN ABOARD BRITISH VESSEL

LONDON, JULY 18.

THE PANAMANIAN MOTOR VESSEL TALUEI (882 TONS) WAS ATTACKED AND BOARDED BY PIRATES NEAR THE CHUSAN ARCHIPELAGO, OFF THE CHINESE COAST, ON JULY 10, LLOYDS SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE REPORTED FROM HONGKONG.

The message, which was received by Lloyds from the B. and S. steamer Hanyang, said that the second officer and an oiler on the Taluei were wounded and the radio was damaged by gunfire.

The Taluei was taken to a bay. Part of the cargo and all provisions and personal effects were looted.

The vessel was released on the evening of July 13 and was proceeding to Foochow. The Master of the steamer Hanyang said that the two wounded were taken aboard his ship, and the Taluei was given food supplies.

The Taluei is operated by John Manners & Co., Ltd. of Hongkong, and was on a voyage between Tsingtao and Foochow—Reuters.

Messrs John Manners and Co said this morning that they had received only a brief signal from the Hanyang about the affair and knew nothing more about it than reported by Reuters from London.

The Hanyang is scheduled to arrive in Hongkong this afternoon.

Withdrawal Of Foreign Troops In Korea MOSCOW TAKES UP THE CRY

London, July 18.

Moscow Radio said on Wednesday that the negotiators in Korea would insist on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea in the truce negotiations now underway in Kaesong.

The broadcast, heard in London, quoted a Tass dispatch from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on Wednesday's armistice talks.

"It is clear that peaceful settlement of the Korean question is impossible without the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea," the broadcast declared.

"The debate on the agenda has shown that the American side is categorically opposing the question concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops."

The UN negotiators were instructed at the start of the talks to discuss only matters directly concerned with arranging a truce. Any such question as the withdrawal of UN forces would be a political question and outside the scope of their instruction.

The broadcast also accused the UN representatives of attempting to get the demarcation line between the two armies north of the 38th Parallel.

"This clearly shows the desire of the American side to get around the commonly known proposal of Mr. Malik, Soviet representative in the United Nations..." It declared.

DELEGATE QUOTED

The broadcast said North Korean General Nam Il, head of the Communist delegation, informed the UN representatives that his group "intended to insist on the 38th Parallel as the demarcation line and on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea as a guarantee against the resumption of hostilities in Korea."

It quoted General Nam Il as saying that "only in this case will our negotiations serve as a springboard for a final peace settlement in Korea."

Gen. Nam Il, Moscow Radio continued, also introduced these proposals for the agenda of the talks.

"The working out of concrete measures for the termination of hostilities, establishment of a control commission for fulfillment of the agreement, on the question concerning war prisoners."

Gen. Nam Il considers that after the termination of hostilities, prisoners of war could return home to their families," the broadcast added.

There was no indication in the broadcast of the reaction of United Nations negotiators to these proposals—Associated Press.

ONLY PROPAGANDA?

Washington, July 18.

Diplomatic quarters were not dismayed by reports that the Communists tried to inject a political issue, namely, the withdrawal of all foreign troops into the Korean armistice talks. It can be stated categorically that the United Nations negotiators will refuse to discuss that issue at strictly military cease-fire meetings. But it is not believed at present that the talks will hang fire in the dispute.

The suspicion here is that the Communists raised the question in the first place only because they hoped to make propaganda capital out of it. The reasoning is that the Reds knew that the UN negotiators would balk at talking about troops withdrawal at this stage and that the Communists hoped to make it appear that the United Nations was reluctant to talk "real peace" terms.

The fact that the Communist proposal was broadcast to the world through the official Soviet news agency strengthened the belief that it was primarily for propaganda purposes.

The United Nations position is that the withdrawal of foreign troops is something that must be worked out after an armistice is signed and when concrete steps are taken to insure lasting peace.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, told a Congressional committee recently that this country favors "phased withdrawal," under which each side would gradually reduce its fighting forces in Korea. He added that a "trained South Korean defense force would have to be built up as the UN forces were withdrawn and that the whole process might take some time."

Other diplomatic quarters here have suggested that it may be necessary to maintain some UN forces in Korea for years before real peace is secured—United Press.

Landslide Kills 10

Capas, South Italy, July 18. A landslide tonight killed at least 10 men working in a cave near here—Reuters.

Nice Work, Berta!

Buenos Aires, July 18.
Berta Moragas Pinchoet, an attractive 24-year-old Chilean girl, found three men intruders in her isolated ranch in the province of Mendoza.

Forty-five-year-old Santiago Maza took the offensive, tried to embrace Berta. The girl managed to pick up a knife which was lying on the table and stabbed Maza twice in the stomach. He fell on the floor.

Then Humberto Jara stumbled on Maza and also fell.

Berta got hold of Jara's dagger and also stabbed him in the stomach.

The third man ran away—Reuters.

Britain Wants Turkey And Greece In NATO

London, July 19.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said today that the Government was most anxious that Turkey should play her appropriate part in the defence of the Middle East.

The Turkish Government shared this view and he hoped arrangements would soon be made to associate her fully with plans for the safety of that important part of the world.

But in regard to the inclusion of Turkey and Greece in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, he stressed he was only giving the view of the British Government.

There were many other countries whose opinions had to be taken into account. But the Government was doing its best to achieve agreement on the lines he had indicated, he said.

Earlier, Mr. Morrison had said that Britain had come to the conclusion that Turkey and Greece should become members of the NATO. The main difficulty about Turkey had been to reconcile her desire to join NATO with her position in the general defence of the Middle East.

Mr. Morrison's statement was made in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Duncan Sandys (Conservative) who asked whether his attention had been drawn to the recent official statement made by the Turkish Prime Minister, revealing anxiety and impatience at the exclusion of Turkey from the Western system of defence.

Mr. Sandys also asked when he expected the inter-governmental discussions on this subject to be completed—Reuters.

Persian Oil Dispute Harriman Makes No Progress

Tehran, July 18.

Observers here said today that it was too early yet to say whether the Harriman mission had failed. But they noted that not only has Mr. Harriman made no progress towards bringing the two sides together but there was no indication at this stage of any break in the deadlock which offered hope.

Mr. Harriman met the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament today.

His oil expert, Mr. Walter Levy, talked to members of the Persian Oil Commission charged with taking over Anglo-Iranian.

Mr. Harriman concentrated on political aspects and Mr. Levy explained some of the complexities of international oil marketing.

Informed sources said that the Persian reaction was the same at both meetings—expression of understanding of the points argued by the Americans but insistence that Persia must remain firm on her present course.

Mr. Harriman is due to see the Persian Premier, Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh, again tomorrow or Thursday.

BOARD'S INVITATION

The Persian Oil Nationalisation Board at Abadan has invited Mr. Harriman to visit the giant refinery there, but American sources thought it probable that he would decline on the grounds that his mission is confined to discussion with political leaders in Tehran.

The invitation came from Hussein Makki, Secretary to the Board, who said that if Mr. Harriman visited Abadan he would see for himself "some of the reasons why the people of Iran are adamant in their desire for nationalisation."

This was believed to be a reference to the living conditions of some of the Persian workers in Abadan.

Tehran is still under martial law.

(In New York, the new Persian National Oil Company offered its products for sale in a newspaper advertisement. It said that former customers of Anglo-Iranian would be allowed to buy oil delivered at the Persian Gulf at the international market price.

Other purchasers, the advertisement added, would have to make competitive bids. It specified that oil purchasers would have to provide their own tankers—Reuters.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Our Unlicensed Hawkers

THE whole question of official supervision of the Colony's street hawkers—licensed and unlicensed—has again been spotlighted by the China Mail's disclosures last Saturday of conditions in Shumshuipo. The vividly descriptive story which our special correspondent submitted of the sudden raids by sanitary coolies, the chasing of unlicensed hawkers into doorways and alleyways, the confiscation of their fruit and vegetables, and the creation of "protection" rackets through which the street vendors hope to safeguard themselves against these punitive raids—all this is not peculiar to Shumshuipo. It is daily repeated in many other districts, especially in Kowloon. The question is whether it achieves anything of positive value. Further, if it does not, whether the system under which hawkers are controlled calls for revision. While it is readily conceded that the unlicensed hawker is illegally plying a trade and to the disadvantage of his licensed counterpart who has to pay a fee for the privilege of carrying on his business, this acknowledgment does not of itself solve the problem of what to do about the Colony's ever-increasing number of unlicensed street-pavement vendors. Raids and chases clear an area for a period, but not all of the hawkers can be apprehended and experience shows they are willing to return as soon as the coast is clear. The energy expended by sanitary coolies and police constables in trying to rid a district of unlicensed hawkers is, for the most part, quite futile. Singapore, confronted with a similar problem, recently decided to make an experiment: anybody, now, who applies for a hawker's licence, receives one. We do not know whether the system is successful, but we believe it would be worth while attempting in Hongkong. If the incontrovertible point is

accepted that no matter how much licensing is restricted, there will always be an excess number of hawkers trying to earn a livelihood, then the proposition that licences be made readily available to all who apply for them possesses several merits. One is that it would permit a large number of men and women to eke out a living without being incontinently chased from pillar to post; another is that it would put an end to the "protection" rackets which have sprung up in the wake of the unlicensed hawkers—there would be no necessity for the hawkers to "protect" themselves from the police and sanitary coolies. Again a licensed hawker is more easily controlled. He has to conform to regulations or he forfeits his licence and with it his legal livelihood. It is not suggested that if licences were made available to everyone who applied that the whole mass of unlicensed hawkers in the Colony would immediately seek to become licensed. But undoubtedly a very considerable number of them would make use of the opportunity and the streets would be none the worse for their presence. The issue confronting the Authorities is a simple one: the number of unlicensed hawkers is not lessened by raids and police court prosecutions, nor can these raids clear public thoroughfares of illegal vendors except for very limited periods. It would seem that the Colony's army of hawkers is here to stay, at least for some time. Wherefore, surely, it is wiser policy to bring them within the ranks of the Colony's employed and allow them to try and earn an honest living. With this status they would be more amenable to official jurisdiction which, at the moment, they flaunt rather too effectively.

Rita Has Proposition For Aly

New York, July 18.

Rita Hayworth's attorney, Mr. Bartley Crum, said today that there was a "possibility" of a reconciliation between the film star and Prince Aly Khan if the Prince met "one primary condition."

Mr. Crum declined to identify the primary condition, except that it was "not financial."

Mr. Crum held a Press conference which was attended by Mr. Charles Torem, the Prince's lawyer.

If the Prince responded favourably to the condition, there would be the possibility of a reconciliation," Mr. Crum said.

He added that custody of the estranged couple's daughter, Yasmín, "never has been in question."

Mr. Crum said that the actress "at this time" has no possibility of a reconciliation, except that it was "not financial."

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REPARATIONS DISCUSSED

Washington, July 18.

The Philippine Ambassador, Mr. Joaquin Elizalde, held an hour-long conference today on the reparations question with the Japanese peace treaty architect, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk.

My conversation with Mr. Dulles has been very satisfactory," was all Mr. Elizalde would say afterwards. However, the Ambassador's tone was hopeful—United Press.

Tribal Leaders Protest

SUGGESTION FOR NEW CHIEF

Serowe, July 18. Leading Bamangwato tribesmen today protested against the suggestion that a new chief be appointed from outside.

The headmen said that they had heard a radio report that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, will be asked in the House of Commons "to appoint an independent chief from outside the Bamangwato Reserve to preside over the proposed Kgatla (tribal gathering) on the question of the return of Tshetedi Khama."

The British Government has proposed the holding of a kgatla to decide whether the Bamangwato wish their former Regent, Tshetedi, to return to the Reserve from which he has been exiled.

Mr. Percy Fraenkel, personal lawyer of the exiled chief-designate, Seretse Khama, who attended today's meeting of the headmen, was asked to request the District Commissioner, Mr. Jean Germond, to enable the tribes objection to Mr. Gordon-Walker.

One of the headmen said: "To appoint a chief from outside would be an insult not only to our chief, Seretse, but to our tribe."

Another of the headmen said that the Bamangwato would never allow a chief other than Seretse to preside over a kgatla.—Reuter.

DENIAL MADE

Serowe, July 18. Supporters of Tshetedi Khama, the exiled regent of the Bamangwato tribe, denied today that their presence caused the recent disturbances in Serowe and adjacent villages.

A tribal gathering (kgatla) made allegations to this effect and the denial today was handed to the District Commissioner from the supporters who are in a security camp.—Reuter.

Best Week Of The War

Washington, July 18. The Defence Department said today that the United States battle casualties in Korea reported through last Friday totalled 79,130, an increase of 413 over the previous week's summary.

This was the smallest weekly increase since the Defence Headquarters began issuing summaries last August 7.—United Press.

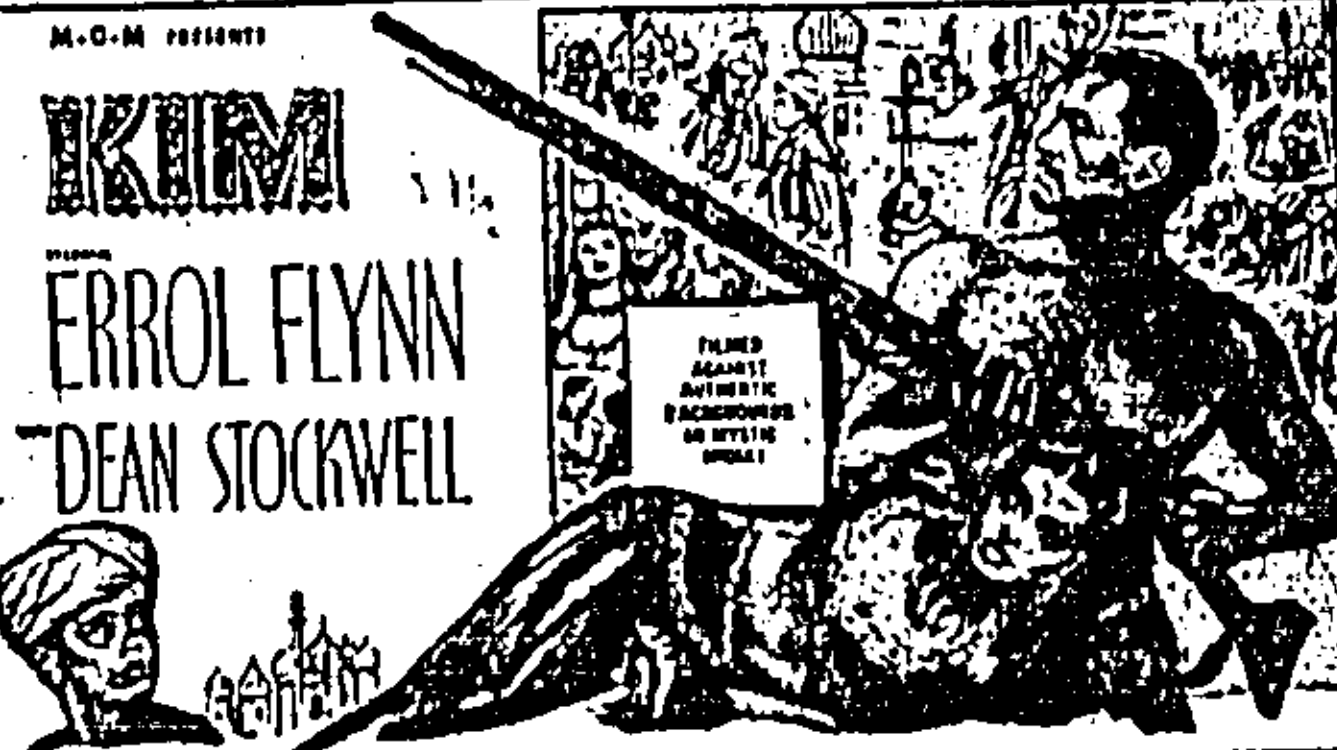
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QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Big Beyond Belief

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BUOYARD KIPLING'S GREATEST STORY... IN TECHNICOLOR GLORY!



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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

17, Hankow Rd., Kowloon



THE OSCAR WINNER OF 1950

TO-MORROW
"SITTING PRETTY"

Rotation Plan Speed-Up

Washington, July 18. The United States Army announced today that it was speeding up the return of servicemen from Korea under the rotation plan.

It said that the rotation rate should reach 30,000 this month and be maintained at that level for the next three months.

A total of 32,000 men have been returned up to July 10.—Reuter.

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THE NICEST LITTLE THEATRE IN TOWN
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STAN LAUREL • OLIVER HARDY
In
"THE BIG NOISE"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
• TO-MORROW •
"THE SHOCKING MISS PILGRIM"

Strange Find In Coal Mine

Brisbane, July 18. Footprints uncovered by miners in shale of a tunnel 90 feet underground at the Balgowan Colliery, Darling Downs, were identified as those of a dinosaur by Mr. C. Morton, chief Government geologist.

Mr. G. Mack, a museum director, said that the Darling Downs were probably an immense series of lakes 60 to 100 million years ago when the dinosaurs left their three-toed mark 24 inches long with a span of 20 inches.—Reuter.

Kem Law Exemption For India

Washington, July 16. The United States National Security Council today exempted India from the provisions of a law known as the Kem Amendment, which bars economic aid to any country exporting war potential materials to the Soviet Union or Communist associated States.

The Council has power to make exemptions in the security interests of the United States.

The Council said that almost the whole of India's exports at present were to the non-Communist world.

India's trade with the Soviet bloc was declining.

The Council said that "action on the food loan has increased Indian friendliness towards the United States and it is clear that India is aware of the dangers of Communist imperialism."—Reuter.

CHOLERA MENACE IN YEMEN

Cairo, July 18. A cholera epidemic has broken out in the Yemen, according to reports reaching here today.

Egypt is to send a medical mission, including doctors, Egypt's Public Health Minister conferred with the Director of the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office of the World Health Organisation, and the Yemen envoy here, on help from Egypt and other Arab countries.—Reuter.

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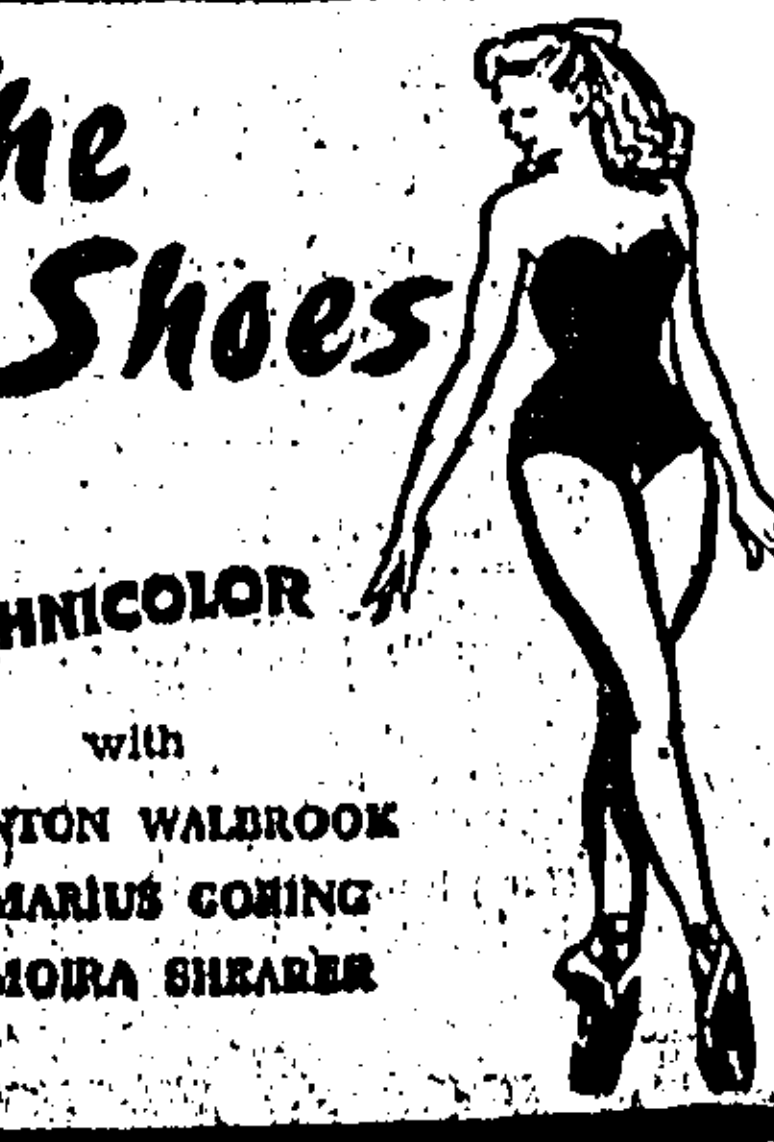


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THE OSCAR WINNER OF 1950

TO-MORROW
"SITTING PRETTY"

STRONG OPPOSITION TO FRANCO LINE-UP WITH U.S.

Storm Over Sherman Mission DISAPPROVAL EXPRESSED BY BRITISH SPOKESMAN

London, July 18.

Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, a Government spokesman in the House of Lords, said tonight that there was nothing, so far as Britain was concerned, to prevent the United States from negotiating for bases in Spain on a bilateral basis.

But Britain herself was against the idea, he said in a defence debate.

The disposition of the American forces in Europe did not concern the United States alone. It was vastly important to the other members of the alliance.

Because of that Britain was asked for her views on the American proposal.

NEW DELHI EXPECTED TO SIGN JAP PACT

Washington, July 18.

Diplomatic informants said today that it was eventually certain India would sign the Japanese peace treaty in San Francisco in September.

There has been some speculation in the American Press that India might refuse unless Red China is invited to participate in the ceremony.

However, well-informed sources said indications from New Delhi were that the Indian Embassy here would be instructed to accept the American invitation to join in the signing.

They emphasized that no formal instructions had yet been received from New Delhi but they pointed out that the United States had met one Indian condition when it agreed that Nationalist China should not sign the treaty.

It was expected that India would accept the San Francisco invitation when it is issued late this week or next week, but would not in passing its regret that Red China is not included in the treaty group.

It was believed here that Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Indian Ambassador, would be designated by the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, to represent her country at the signing.—United Press.

HAGUE REQUEST

The Hague, July 18. Dr. Pieter Gerbrandy, who was the Dutch wartime Prime Minister in London, demanded from the Dutch Government today a promise that the draft Japanese peace treaty would be discussed by Parliament before any decision was taken on it.

In questions to the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gerbrandy said that because of the enormous Dutch interests and the interests of Dutch citizens not even a provisional approval to the treaty must be given by the Dutch Government until the safety of these interests was assured.—Reuter.

Authoritative sources in Copenhagen said that Denmark would not support any proposal to include Spain in the Atlantic Pact.

A French Foreign Office spokesman said: "In our eyes the Spanish regime is not compatible with the ideals defined by the Atlantic Pact which brought them together for their common defence."

The French spokesman added: "Also, Spain is not at the present moment directly threatened by the Soviet Union and there is no urgency for bases being set up there."

Authoritative sources in Copenhagen said that Denmark would not support any proposal to include Spain in the Atlantic Pact.

A spokesman for the West German Opposition party, the Social Democrats, declared: "The negotiations conducted between Admiral Sherman and General Franco met with the disapproval of our party."

The Dutch Liberal newspaper, Algemeen Handelsblad, commented: "Against the dangers to Atlantic co-operation of such a move stands the possibility of American influence in Spain bringing about the gradual liberalisation of the regime there."

U.S. OPPOSITION
In Washington, Mr. Francis Biddle, Chairman of the left-wing "Americans for Democratic Action," said that any United States military agreement with Spain would be "an act of folly and weakness."

"Our views, when given, were that the project should not be proceeded with on the ground that the bad effect on Western morale in Europe of associating Spain with the Western defence arrangements would outweigh the military or other advantages of the project," he said.

Lord Alexander, a member of the Government and former Defence Minister, said that the main point to bear in mind was the tremendous power of propaganda.

Moscow might very much welcome these arrangements just as much as an admission of Spain to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The use that Moscow might make of that was of vast importance.

In the Spanish capital, Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, United States Chief of Naval Operations, is meeting General Franco for the third time in two days.

Madrid observers believed that a clear understanding had been reached with the United States over the use of strategic naval bases, but it was not believed that a pact had already been concluded.

QUICK REACTION
Much of Western Europe quickly reacted against the American move.

A London spokesman said the British objected not only to the inclusion of Spain in the Atlantic Pact but also to any closer association between Spain and any of the Pact members.

The British Government thought such a move would greatly weaken the barrier against Communism which is the concern of the United States and the United Kingdom to strengthen.

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Only Communists and their propaganda would benefit.

Mr. Biddle, former American Attorney General, said that his organisation—which describes itself as "liberal and anti-Communist"—was opposed to American military or economic aid for "the Franco dictatorship."

In Brussels, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today sent to Mr. Acheson a strong protest against any association with Franco Spain.

STRONGLY OPPOSED
A telegram signed by M. Jan Oldenbroek, their Secretary-General, the free trade unions said that they were strongly opposed to the current efforts to include Spain in the Western defence system, "whether directly or indirectly through bilateral arrangements between the United States and dictator Franco."

Stressing that the recent ICTU's second World Congress in Milan had unanimously approved a resolution opposing any association with Franco Spain, the telegram said:

"The measures contemplated can only harm the cause of democracy in its struggle against Communist totalitarianism."

Copies of the message were sent to Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, and the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Schuman, as well as to all affiliated organisations of the ICTU, whose world headquarters are in Brussels, representing a membership of 52 million workers in the non-Communist countries of the world.—Reuter.

De Gasperi's Appeal To U.S. Senators

Rome, July 18. Premier Alcide De Gasperi appealed today to eight visiting United States Senators for support of Italy's demand for the return of Trieste.

The Senators, members of the Foreign Relations Committee, now on a survey of Europe's economic and military aid needs, later were received by Pope Pius XII at his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo.

A statement issued after the Senators' meeting with Signor De Gasperi said discussions covered Italy's economic and industrial position within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty. Special attention was paid to the possibility of getting American orders to stimulate Italian defence industries.

It added that the Premier took advantage of the occasion to appeal to the American dignitaries to understand fully the high moral and political importance of the question of Trieste to Italy.—United Press.

Roman Baths Found

Zurich, July 18. The ruins of Roman baths, dating back to 200 A.D., have been discovered during excavations at Meustrasse, on the right bank of the Limmat River.—Reuter.

MR SILSBY MAKES A WINDMILL



Hobby of Mr Frank Silsby, of Worthing, is to reproduce in miniature the Sussex windmills of the past 100 years. Each model is built from more than 1,000 parts. Razor blades, tweezers and a pair of pliers are the only tools used.—London Express Service.

Indian Premier's Assurances To Liaquat Ali Khan

New Delhi, July 18.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, has assured the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, that India has no aggressive intentions against Pakistan but that any aggression on Indian territory will be resisted.

The assurance was given in Mr Nehru's reply last night, and released today, to Mr Liaquat's telegram on the stationing of Indian troops on the Indo-Pakistan border.

Mr Nehru said: "Your apprehension that there is any threat to the security of Pakistan and to international peace on the part of India is completely unfounded. India's policy continues to be to preserve and ensure peace and avoid war."

Mr Nehru added that India had demonstrated her good intentions by reducing the strength of the Indian army but continuing to our information and intensive efforts have been made to increase the armed forces of Pakistan which have been largely massed on India's frontiers."

The Indian Prime Minister referred to an "intensive and astonishing campaign for a Jihad (Holy War) against India" by Pakistan and said that his Government could not ignore this continual talk and preparation for war in Pakistan.

"We would be failing in our duty if we did not take effective defensive measures," he said.

"The facts you mentioned in your telegram are not correct but it is true that certain troop movements have been ordered by us for defensive purposes."

Mr Nehru appealed to Liaquat Ali Khan to stop this talk of war, adding: "This will help more than anything else in improving relations between our two countries."—Reuter.

SENT TO UN
United Nations, July 18. The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, today sent to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council a denial that Indian troops were massing on the borders of Pakistan, with any aggressive intent.

The denial was contained in a message from Mr Nehru to Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, a copy of which was forwarded here.—Reuter.

MINISTER SILENT
Karachi, July 18. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Indian Education Minister, refused to discuss questions on the Kashmir dispute put to him by reporters today at the airport when he landed here from Tehran.

Maulana Azad also refused to answer when asked to comment on a recent statement by the Pakistan Premier, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, alleging Indian troop concentrations along the borders of Pakistan.

It was Maulana Azad's first stay in Pakistan since the creation of the State.

The Indian Education Minister, who has been touring Europe and the Middle East for the past two months, said he was merely "in transit" through Karachi and would travel to New Delhi tomorrow.

He was met by Mr Kub Chand, Acting Indian High Commissioner in Karachi, and Mr A. M. Mustafa, Chief of Protocol of the Pakistan Government.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE EFFECT ON TRADE

Sharp Increase May Be Checked

New York, July 18.

A Korean armistice seems likely to check, at least temporarily, the sharp increase in international trade caused by the original outbreak of the fighting and consequent rearmament programmes, the Journal of Commerce said today.

On the other hand, the authoritative financial newspaper said, peace benefits would include:

1. Diminishing of dangerous inflationary pressures in under-developed countries.
2. Improvement of trade balances in industrial nations.

Analysing the world trade picture as it would be affected by the cessation of the fighting in Korea, the newspaper said, "Peace in Korea promises to check, at least temporarily, the upsurge in international trade occasioned by the outbreak of hostilities and the inauguration of rearmament programmes throughout the world."

"Traders' enthusiasm for acquiring goods already has been damaged in many countries by the brightening prospects for a cease-fire."

NOT DISASTER

"But the decline in the level of world trade does not necessarily spell a disaster. It is doubtedly some countries will be hurt by the reaction that a halt in hostilities is likely to produce."

The Journal of Commerce said, "Under-developed countries, the largest group of raw materials exporters, stood to increase their foreign exchange income by \$3,640,000,000 this year if international commodity prices were held at levels of the beginning of the year, according to an estimate of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe."

"But commodity markets have certainly lost a great deal of the buoyancy and confidence they had then, many experts believe that peace will tend to depress prices further."—United Press.

Lie's Appeal For Support

Rome, July 18. United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie today appealed to war veterans throughout the world to give their full support to the United Nations as mankind's best bet of preventing a third world war.

Mr Lie's appeal was sent to the opening session of the International Federation of War Veterans' Associations. The conference is attended by 150 delegates from 18 countries including the United States.

"I believe," Mr Lie said, "that the success of the United Nations is essential now more than at any time since the organisation was established, to prevent a third world war and to create in time a secure peaceful world."

"The United Nations needs the active support of war veterans everywhere, for its objective in order to achieve these objectives in spite of all obstacles and dangers that stand in the way."—United Press.

Twenty young Londoners—10 girls, 10 boys, all aged between 10 and 25—have bought a lorry to travel to Austria for an International Youth Hostels rally in August.

They will leave a youth hostel in White Hart Lane, Tottenham, on August 10, and plan to be home again within a fortnight.

While in Austria some of them will demonstrate folk dancing, wearing costumes they have made themselves.

Youth leader Reg Hopkins, of Cumberston Road, Tottenham, a mechanic, will guide the party. Cost, including purchase of the lorry and petrol for the journey, is £12 a head.—London Express Service.

Wage Increases In Australia

Canberra, July 18. The Federal Cabinet has extended its current decision to consider the effects of yesterday's basic wage adjustments on Budget planning.

The adjustments, giving increases of Australian 13/- weekly, are believed to have upset the Cabinet proposals already drafted.

The Cabinet today appointed two study groups which will report back on the latest aspects of inflation.—Reuter.

MORE SHIPS REACTIVATED

Washington, July 18. The Government has re-commissioned 33 more cargo ships from its "mothball" fleet mainly to carry grain to India.

It brought to 48 the number of freighters "taken out of reserve for this purpose in the last two weeks."

All 33 ships were 10-knot Liberty ships built in the Second World War.

They increased to about 350 the number of freighters re-commissioned since the Korean war began.—Reuter.

POP
I'VE BROUGHT HOME A FRIEND WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED FOR THE FESTIVAL.

ALL THE WAY FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. MAAM

WHAT A CITY! WE ARE A-C HERE! BUT I EXPECT YOU CAN GET AN ADAPTER.

Specialists
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and
FITTING BRASSES
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contact lenses and
moulding glasses
we carry Microscopes, Magnifiers,
Binoculars and other optical instru-
ments. We also clean, repair and
recoat optical instruments.

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
81, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG

Boys To Go Exploring

London, July 18. An expedition of 60 boys from public and secondary schools throughout the country will spend their summer holiday this year exploring uninhabited Central Iceland.

The expedition, formed by the British Schools Exploring Society and led by Territorial Army Major F.G. Hannell, sets out for Iceland on July 31.

The boys will carry survey gear for mapping and exploring the country. Arctic rations, wireless and meteorological equipment. A colour film will be made of the expedition.—London Express Service.

MIG JET A GERMAN DESIGN?

Stuttgart, July 18. Soviet Russia's deadly MIG jet fighter, now opposing the United Nations air forces in Korea, was designed by German engineers, one of Germany's top wartime jet builders said today.

"Photographs I have seen of the latest type of Soviet jets made me absolutely sure they were built by German engineers," said Professor Ernst Heinkel, who started experimenting with jets in 1929.

"I distinctly recognised the style of Skogrieder Guenther in the latest MIG planes," he said, adding he had no doubt, because Guenther was my collaborator for over ten years."

Professor Heinkel said Guenther was arrested by the Russians in October, 1946 and taken with his wife to Russia. "He works now in a Soviet research institute at Kalinin, near Moscow," Professor Heinkel said.

He said he recognised the swept-back wings and other details of design typical of Guenther's jet planes.—United Press.

State Funeral For Riad

Beirut, July 18. More than 50,000 people marched today in the State funeral of the murdered ex-Premier of Lebanon, Riad es Solh, including the President.

In a special address the President eulogised the deceased and said his loss was irreparable. After he had ended his speech, Riad es Solh, eldest daughter of Riad, shouted: "Father gave you independence. Give him revenge."

Certain Beirut circles consider the Jordan authorities morally responsible for the murder due to their failure to send an escort to accompany Riad es Solh from his hotel. Hostile slogans against King Abdullah were heard during the funeral.—United Press.

Korean Peace Talks: Political Opinion In London Still Divided RUSSIAN MANOEUVRING

London, July 18. The almost simultaneous occurrence of three separate sets of peace moves provides an ironic commentary on the state of the world nearly seven years after the official end of World War II.

In Germany, the three Western occupying Powers have at long last taken the step of terminating the state of war with the Federal Republic.

Over 40 other powers are likely to follow suit or have already taken a similar decision.

The step in itself, apart from its psychological effect on the German public, is mainly important as an admission of what has so long been obvious, that a peace settlement in which the Western Powers and Russia would all participate is unworkable and must be abandoned.

In Korea, armistice talks aimed at ending a war in which China—one of the main belligerents—has never admitted that she is engaged, are being conducted in an uneasy attempt to bring an end to the hostilities without immediately tackling the political issues which have so far frustrated the negotiations between the United Nations and the Far Eastern Communists.

As if to emphasise this initial exclusion of political issues by the United Nations powers from the Kaesong talks, the United States and Britain are pressing ahead with the circulation and publication of their joint draft for a Japanese peace treaty.

Although the Soviet Union is among the 53 powers to whom the draft is addressed with a request for comments, it is clear from Russia's reply to the earlier American draft that there is little likelihood of her agreeing to take part in a Far Eastern settlement, along the lines proposed.

A PARALLEL The fact that Britain and America proposed to put into cold storage the delicate questions of Formosa and the Chinese signature will not, it is felt here, incline Moscow to revise its attitude on this point.

If, as now seems probable, the non-Communist powers go ahead with the conclusion of a separate Japanese treaty, the position in the Far East would be brought into a parallel position to that in Europe—with the difference that, whereas the non-Communist powers have merely terminated the war with Germany, they would have concluded a full-dress treaty with Japan.

Russia, it is recalled, has not even terminated the state of war with her own zone of Germany and is not in sight of any arrangements with Japan.

Opinions here in London are divided on the real motives of the Soviet initiative which led up to the truce meetings in Korea.

The most obvious immediate explanation is that China,

finding that the military adventure has reached a point of rapidly diminishing returns for both Peking and Moscow, wishes to redress the military disadvantage at which the United Nations has placed her and, if possible, dislodge General Matthew Ridgway from his strong defensive line north of the 38th Parallel without further loss of face and Chinese lives.

FACE-SAVING Some experts with recent first-hand experience of Peking argue that in fact this is the most likely explanation of the move. It is also probable that the Kaesong talks will reveal a genuine Chinese desire to bring the hostilities to an end, provided that a reasonable amount of face is saved in arriving at an armistice formula.

Peking, they believe, will make no serious effort at this stage to complicate the issues by reviving the political questions which bedevilled all earlier attempts at a negotiated settlement.

Another school of thought takes the view that Moscow and Peking wish to use the bait of ending the hostilities to embroil the Western Powers in a general political controversy from which they would be unable to extricate themselves without presenting the Communist peace propaganda campaign with ammunition to use against them, particularly in South-East Asia.

It is also probable that the great Communist powers, aware of the determination of Washington and London to accelerate the conclusion of a separate treaty with Japan, may have calculated that the best way of delaying and frustrating such a settlement was to start serious negotiations in Korea.

CHANCES OF SPLIT If these appear to be proceeding favourably and the fighting is halted, it is argued by those who support this theory, the chances of splitting the ranks of the 50-odd powers to whom the joint Anglo-American draft has been addressed would be greatly improved.

The Asian countries, in particular, may find it difficult to resist the desire to avoid offending either of the Great Power groups by taking sides over Japan.

Finally, on the assumption that the Soviet policy is to keep one major trouble spot brewing on the perimeter of the Communist land bloc and has decided that Korea is, for the moment, not showing whether there is speculation whether a switch of Communist intervention to some other South-East Asian country—or even to the Middle East, where the unresolved Persian oil crisis promises fertile ground for Communist activities.—Reuter.

Demand By Exiled Trade Unions

Paris, July 18. Free trade unions in exile, meeting here today, demanded the right of countries beyond the Iron Curtain to decide their own fate.

Representatives of Bulgarian, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Polish, Rumanian, Czechoslovakian, Ukrainian and Yugoslav exile unions also demanded the withdrawal of Soviet occupation troops and agents from Central and Eastern Europe.

They called for the abolition of forced labour and the right to freedom of work.

The third congress of the International Centre of Free Trade Unions in exile ended its three-day session here today.

The centre was created three years ago to study the situation of men and women from behind the Iron Curtain and now, working in Britain, the United States, France, Belgium and other Western countries.

The Commission decided to set up a commission to inquire into working and living conditions of such emigrants.

The British Trade Union Council, Dutch, Austrian, Luxembourg and Swiss trade unions and the United Mine Workers' Union of America, sent letters voicing support.—Reuter.

Dial PAR For A Call To Paris

London, July 18. Pick up a telephone in London or a lonely village and dial Paris or New York.

This will be possible when a new plan is worked out by Britain and a number of other countries.

The aim is a universal subscriber-to-subscriber dialling system.

The plan is described by Mr. J. A. Lawrence, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, in a Post Office report.

This says that Switzerland is well advanced in the project and Sweden, Holland, Belgium and other European countries are interested.

The American and Canadian telephone systems could be incorporated in the scheme.—London Express Service.

They Sold Too Much In 1689...

London, July 18. There was a time in Britain when it was an offence to give overweight.

The records of Kingston-on-Thames, open to the public from today to July 25 show that a number of tradesmen were prosecuted in 1689 for using weights that were too heavy.

Visitors will see the Saxon Coronation Stone and documents dating from the time that Kingston was the seat of Saxon kings.

Among documents is one with the seal of Hugh Herland, Richard II's "beloved carpenter," a Kingston resident, who designed and built the roof of Westminster Hall.

The timber for this roof came from the neighbourhood of Kingston.—London Express Service.

Queen And Princess At Gala



The Queen, followed by Princess Elizabeth, arrives at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, for a gala performance of Frederick Ashton's new ballet "Tiresias." The performance was held in aid of the Sadler's Wells Ballet Benevolent Fund.—AP Picture.

SUEZ BLOCKADE QUESTION TO COME UP IN UN

United Nations, July 18. The problem of Egypt's blockade of Israeli-bound traffic through the Suez Canal is not expected to come to the Security Council before next week.

A British draft resolution is being studied in Washington and by the French and Netherlands Governments.

A British spokesman emphasised that this was a "very tentative" draft which was nowhere near any definite form.

The spokesman added that in its present form the resolution was merely intended to form a basis of discussion with other delegations and should, therefore, not be regarded as an exclusively British effort.

The British Government was also anxious not to make any definite proposals until the Egyptian attitude was better known.

The strength of any final resolutions would depend largely on whether the Egyptians intended to adopt an uncompromising position or not, informed quarters said.

An American delegation official said that there was no doubt that American commercial interests were being damaged by the Egyptian blockade, notably in the field of air transport and oil supplies.

He added: "We have pointed this out privately to the Egyptian Government on many occasions. We will soon have no choice but to point it out to them publicly."

NO DECISION

Nevertheless, Washington was reported to have made no decision yet whether it would co-sponsor any resolution on the Suez question.

The French and Dutch delegations being both interested maritime powers, were also consulting their Governments on the question of sponsoring ship, although their support considered virtually assured.

The Egyptian delegation here was not prepared to comment on the case and was understood to be awaiting instructions from Cairo.

It was believed in some Arab circles here that the Egyptian Government might attempt to use the Suez question to introduce their own complaints regarding the presence of British troops in the Suez area and the problem of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

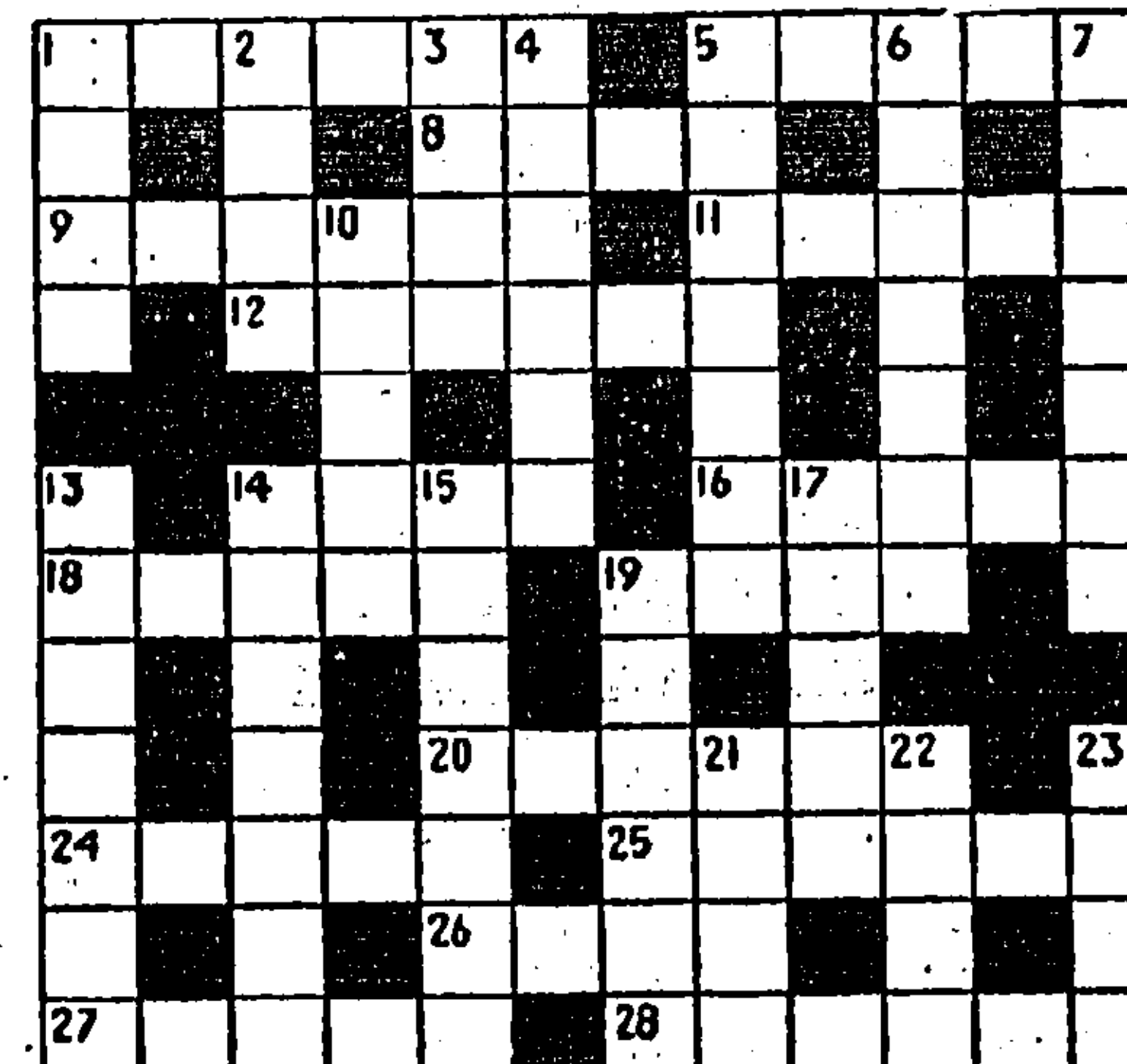
Such attempts, a Security Council official thought, would probably be ruled out of order by the President of the Council as being irrelevant to the Suez blockade question.—Reuter.

TWO-HOUR QUAKE

Buenos Aires, July 18. The observatory of the University of La Plata recorded a strong earthquake at 0014 hrs. GMT about 5,000 kilometres to the northwest, possibly in northern Brazil or the Caribbean Sea.

The seismograph oscillated for two hours, the observatory said.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Vacation (6).
 - Likeness (5).
 - Side (4).
 - Meat (6).
 - Trimmed (5).
 - Indolent (6).
 - Wary (4).
 - Figures (6).
 - Conscious of (5).
 - Conspiracy (4).
 - Prayer (6).
 - Purport (6).
 - Legislative body (6).
 - Tie up (4).
 - Lees (6).
 - Lower (6).
- DOWN
- Flores (4).
 - Slashes (4).
 - Cause (4).
 - Aged and infirm (6).
 - Endanger (7).
 - Fruit (7).
 - Hailey (7).
 - Royal line (6).
 - Discouraged (5).
 - Poise (7).
 - Turns from evil (7).
 - Punctuation mark (5).
 - Virus (6).
 - Withered (4).
 - Famous dandy (4).
 - Lacerate (4).

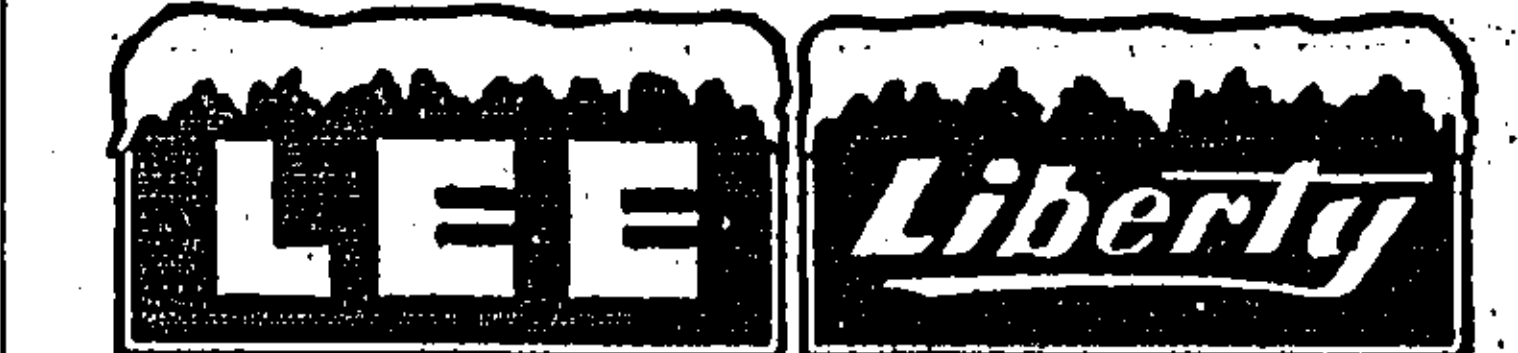
YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Cove, 4 Abound, 8 Missed, 10 Smile, 12 Prizes, 14 Chasten, 17 Dove, 19 Stained, 20 Malaise, 22 Adam, 23 Eremitic, 27 Candid, 29 Shine, 30 Midget, 31 Digest, 32 Total. Down: 1 Comic, 2 Vests, 3 Slept, 5 Boss, 6 Union, 7 Deemed, 9 Dressed, 11 Medium, 13 Interim, 16 Head, 18 Seaman, 19 Pelt, 20 Massed, 21 Lacing, 24 Edict, 25 Jagged, 26 Extol, 28 Note.

KING'S MAJESTIC

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20
6.30 P.M. 6.30 P.M.



ALSO, Walt Disney Cartoon
"LITTLE HIAWATHA" and latest Universal-
International Newsreel at the KING'S.



★ COMMENCING TO-DAY ★
4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
You'll Roll In The Aisles At
The Year's Best Comedy!



ADDED ATTRACTION
ONE YEAR IN KOREA



COMMENCING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ROXY ADDED ATTRACTIONS: Three Stooges in "A Bird In the Hand" and Color Cartoon "Up n' Atom."

★ COMING ATTRACTION ★




TO-DAY ONLY
Cathay
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY FEATURE EVER BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN
COME AND SEE WHY!

"MAKE MINE MUSIC!"
with the music and the voices of
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in Technicolor

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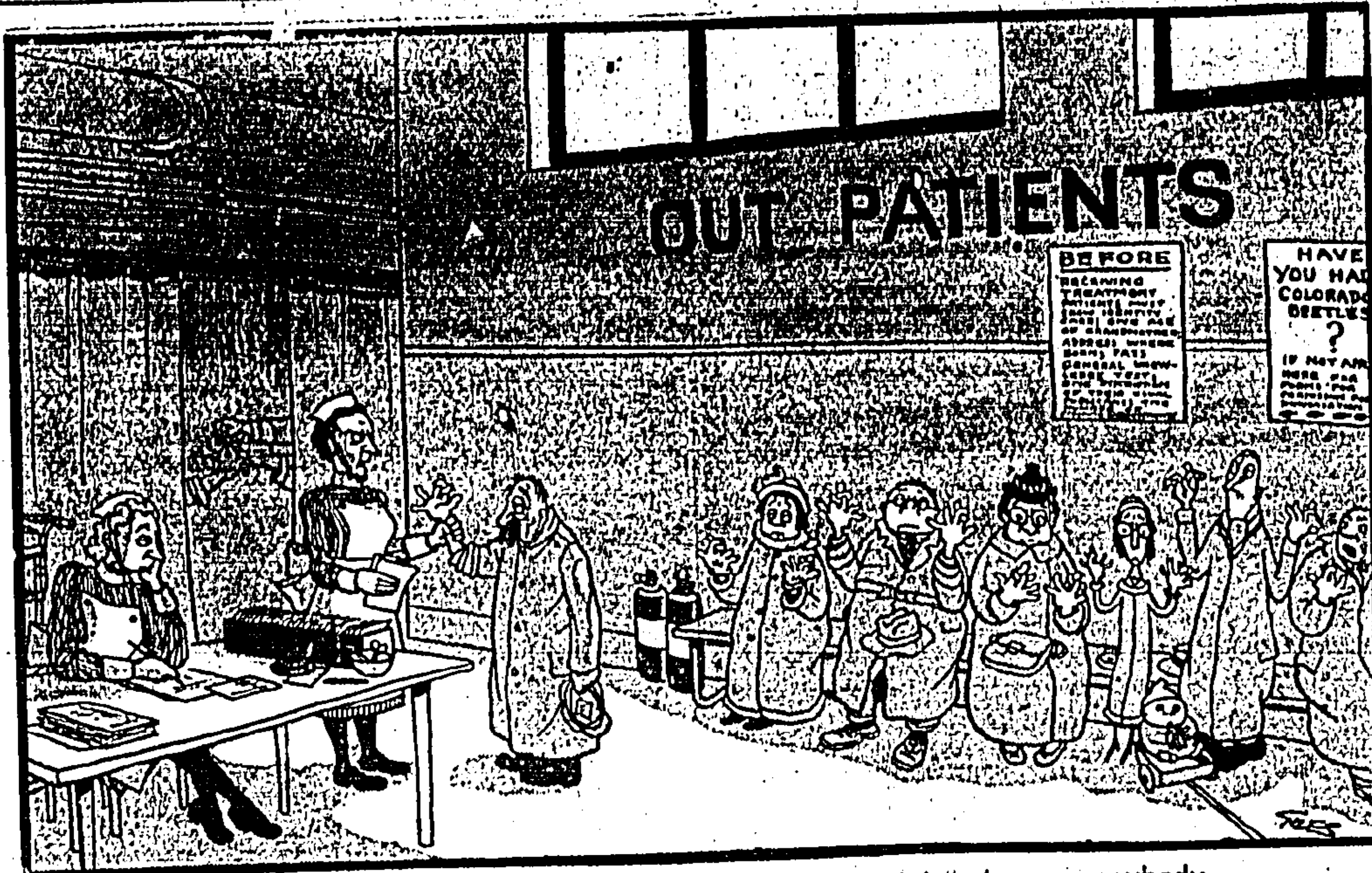
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Indigestion and Stomach disorders

WOODS' Great PEPPERMINT CURE



Sole Agents: GILMAN & COMPANY LIMITED.



"I wish you people wouldn't cross your fingers so tightly whenever anybody mentions peace negotiations."

London Express Service

NEW YORK

DON IDDON'S DIARY

TUESDAY

IF Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip were to drive down Broadway they would be given a greeting which would make recent receptions and parades here look like the merest shoulder-shrug.

The Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh will be invited to spend a few days in the United States after they have completed their Canadian tour. Possibly the enormous popularity and respect which Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh are not realised by the British authorities.

A visit to New York and Washington, such as that carried out by the King and Queen in 1939, would give great joy to the Americans.

There have been some unfortunate reports here headlined "Princess's visit to U.S. banned," which have made me shudder and which have aroused American ire.

Timely gesture

ANGLO-AMERICAN relations are not so harmonious as they should be. It is a pity that a superb opportunity for helping them to be so is ignored.

From the view-point of high politics it would be an inspired stroke of diplomacy to have the royal couple cross the border and get a glimpse of the U.S. scene.

The Princess and the Duke could call on the White House and perhaps also visit the new headquarters of the United Nations in New York. No one would be more welcome.

The big, green glasshouse on New York's East River needs distinguished visitors. Despite the truce talks in Korea, it is in the doldrums.

I went there the other day and looked around. It is a massive magnificent building, a towering slice of steel and glass 38 stories high, dominating the eastern end of 42nd Street. The ground floor has huge black-and-white squares in smooth stone, the ceiling is as lofty as a cathedral's, and bright chrome escalators and express lifts move swiftly between floors.

Very impressive, except that no one seemed to be doing any work.

Inside a few clerks dozed at their desks, half a dozen visitors sat on benches resting their feet, and even in the Press section reporters stared glumly at handouts and wrote nothing.

Malik gone

SIR Gladwyn Jebb and American Mr. Warren Austin have not appeared at the new headquarters. Mr. Jakob Malik has departed for Moscow.

A telephone operator, noting our gloom, said: "Wait until they have installed the bar in the delegates' lounge and then things will start to move."

I think we might also get more action in the big glasshouse when the air-conditioning is installed. It was 102 degrees behind the hot glass windows when I called. Here tomatoes would have sprouted and orchids bloomed, but men merely wilted.

New Yorkers, at first hostile towards the extravagant peace

tower, are now rather proud of it. I admire them for their lack of envy. Many of them live in tiny, cramped, suffocating apartments, rooms, and tenements surrounding the UN building. They show great forbearance.

My own family does not. There is a mild crisis in the Iddon household. After spending two and a half months in England my two daughters do not like life in Manhattan. They miss the English countryside, the lanes and the lakes and the bright green fields. They miss the pageantry of London.

My wife also finds the American way of life hot, hard, and irksome after Britain.

Myself—I struggle along, settling down again slowly. I am finding it difficult to get used to paying 1s. for a Sunday newspaper, 6d. for a local telephone call, 8s. for a haircut. Somehow £20 a week seems a hell of a lot to pay a maid; £2 10s. for a steak strikes me as being on the high side; £3 10s. a week to garage my car appears excessive.

Food prices in the shops—about four times as high as those in England—appear to me unreasonable. I am annoyed that my rent is twice what I would have to pay for a similar flat in London. I tell you the Englishman, particularly one with a good job, can live twice as well in England on half the money the American receives in his pay envelope. I repeat what I said in London—there are millions here who live in worse conditions than their British counterparts.

But the meat allotment, the motor-cars, the streamlined kitchens, the bathrooms?

It's often too hot here to eat meat; motor-cars are a nuisance in New York and you can't live your life in a kitchen—many of them are very ordinary, anyway—or sit from one bathroom to another.

Why do I stay? Because I have a job to do.

Church activity

IT has been a week wicked for the nerves, which probably accounts for the above bill of complaints. Here in New York we have no bread owing to a bakers' strike, and cake, which is not very edible, is a poor substitute.

Without bread and without circuses—there is no Festival here, only a rather tiresome convention of a rather tiresome people are making do with parades, drag and dull after the glitter and colour of the Household Cavalry of London.

Deprived of public pleasures, New Yorkers are working furiously in the industrial tem-

Everywhere there is such a frenzy of building that the earth jumps and the hard Manhattan rock shudders.

The American churches, too, have launched a great building programme.

During the past five years nearly £300,000,000 worth of religious buildings have been built. They are of all denominations, of all creeds and cults. During the first three months of this year churches and synagogues worth about £35,000,000 were built. The churches are increasing their following, particularly in New York, striving to make it a more law-abiding city, and they seem to be succeeding.

Silver preferred

FOR this, of course, some thanks are due to Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy, the man with the Keystone Cop moustache and the bowler hat of the gas-light era. Mr. Murphy has done a good job cleaning up the city's police force, but unfortunately, he now departs to become a judge and command a higher salary.

Murphy has even left his impact on fashions, and New York's more daring women sport bowlers on the Murphy model. Some other brave females are appearing with pleated paper umbrellas and wearing men's bow-ties.

The other fashion news is the popularity of silver—

silver bracelets, silver chains and bangles. More widely worn than gold—and cheaper.

Latest definition of a youthful figure—Something you get when you ask a woman her age.

Clark Gable, who needs a good vehicle, may play Sir Lancelot in "Knights of the Round Table." Olivier would be better casting. Mack Sennett would preside soon over a reunion of his old stars—Harold Lloyd, Buster Keaton, Louise Fazenda, Sally Eilers, Gloria Swanson, and Chester Conklin; he discovered them.

Maurice Evans, who once ran a dry-cleaning establishment in Islington, will play Caesar in "Androcles and the Lion." This I call progress. Jean Simmons and Robert Newton will co-star.

When asked recently to pose for bathing-costume pictures Miss Simmons said modestly: "I don't think I am equipped for it."

Shirley Douglas is carrying on with her publicity job, although she and Jean Simmons are no longer such close friends.

London hit

DOLORES Gray, who was a hit in London, intends to stay here a long time and do likewise on Broadway.

Alfred Hitchcock, who is becoming gradually Americanised, and is finding plots hard to find, says: "Where can you get film stories that are better than today's headlines?" Why not base your pictures on the news?

The March of Time series of films is to be discontinued. Time comes to a dead halt, but not for the first time.

FOOTNOTE: The cease-fire in Korea should be applied not merely to guns but to typewriters and tongues.

IAIN COLQUHOUN concludes his series, "How Strong Is Russia?"

A GIGANTIC FRAUD

POLITICALLY, the U.S.S.R. boasts many of the characteristics of a whitened sepulchre. It has much of the facade of a liberal social democracy, but behind that empty form lie the realities of the secret police and the concentration camp.

In form the Soviet Union is governed by representatives freely elected. In fact it is ruled by the dictatorship of the Communist Party.

If the meaningless facade of the Soviet Constitution, the periodic elections and the innumerable activities of the central, regional and local Soviets disappeared today, the practical existence of the Soviet citizen would hardly be changed.

Formally, Soviet law does not allow its citizens to be condemned without a fair trial. Actually, by official decree, the Special Commission of the M.V.D., without ever bringing him near a court, can condemn him to deportation or to the labour camps.

Formally, the trade unions are powerful. In reality their power is exercised over the worker, not in his behalf.

Formally, the Soviet Union is the land where the workers and peasants have come to power. In fact, between 1937 and 1950 the number of workers in the Supreme Soviet fell from 4 percent to 35 percent and the number of peasants from 24 percent to 18 percent. The civil servants have increased from 31 percent to 47 percent.

It cannot be supposed that the Russian people are unaware of the gigantic fraud which is being perpetrated on them. Nor can it be assumed that they like it.

Opposition to the regime has always been strongest among the peasants, who still remember the deportations, the massacres and starvation of the days when collectivisation was being forced upon them. A higher degree of collectivisation is being forced upon them now and there is evidence that this is being resisted passively.

There is evidence too, from Russian sources, of passive resistance to the adult education programmes and of a certain amount of disobedience within the Communist youth organisation. There are traces, too, of more active opposition among the remnants of the time-parliament, particularly in the Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

We know, too, that when the Germans advanced into the Ukraine they found many Russians willing to side with them against the Soviets—until the atrocities started.

Russian prisoners, under General Vlasov, fought for the Germans and a Russian division formed for a time part of the Western defences of Festung Europa.

There is little doubt, therefore, that many Russians dislike the regime. But it is easy to make far too much of the

strength of this opposition. In very many ways many sections of the Soviet citizens are much better off than they were in Czarist days—and these form the only standard of comparison which they have.

Workers may well face savage punishment if they go absent or if they fail to meet their production stints. But, on the other hand, they are looked after if they are sick. They have holidays with pay. Their children are educated more efficiently than their fathers were. The threat of the labour camp can hardly be worse than the reality of slavery.

Society is so far from classless in the Soviet Union that thousands upon thousands of people have been given a personal stake in the regime. These may be the factory managers who can now earn 40 to 60 times the wages of a skilled worker. Or they may be the minor party officials, the clerical workers, teachers, foremen or tractor drivers who enjoy a score or so of little privileges.

The regime relies on these. They live among the vast mass of the people and from it they represent stability and hope. They are responsible quite as much as the organised Communists for making the Soviet Union tick.

It would be unreasonable to expect a spontaneous upheaval from the Soviet peoples, dominated as they are by the police and leavened by the privileged. They may have some reasons to revolt, but they also have many not to, and very little chance to do it.

Disagreement at the top might provide a chance of modifying and moderating the regime. There is a certain amount of quarrelling going on now in the Politbureau. The younger members appear to be trying to thrust themselves forward, and to be coming up against Malenkov and Molotov in the process.

These disagreements seem to have caused the postponement of the Party Congress which was due to be held in 1948.

But that is probably about all that they will accomplish. There have been disagreements before in the highest ranks of the Soviet hierarchy, but they have not loosened its grip on the country.

A war, and especially defeat in a war, would in fact provide the only possible opportunity for liberal elements in the U.S.S.R. to raise their heads in effective opposition.

Politically, Russia's stake in peace is very high. If she is to use war at all as an instrument of policy it must be a sudden war of quick success, giving no opportunities for subversive elements to be stirred up within her borders.

The lesson for the West, therefore, is again preparedness, for it is against the prepared opponent that war is most unlikely to win quick success and is therefore most unlikely to be started.

THE SUPER-TULIP IN THE DESERT

THE CHAPMAN PINCHER COLUMN

AMERICA'S newest atom years giving birds intelligence tests.

A bomb is exploded. One second later a gigantic fiery tulip springs out of the Nevada desert.

Like previous A-bombs exploded near the ground, the burst first took the form of a huge, white-hot tin hat. Then as it lifted from the ground, like a hot-air balloon, it expanded into a scarlet fireball.

Rising rapidly, the ball sucked up a steam-like column of black dust and smoke. Then, as it ballooned further, its edges frayed like the petals of a ragged tulip.

Seconds later, when the still fiery crown shrank a layer of warmer air a few hundred feet above, it flattened out to form the mushroom cloud which has become the symbol of atomic threat.

THE CASE OF THE COUNTING PARROT

THE belief that parrots are "brainless" with no more native wit than a dog is being disproved by a German professor who has spent seven years giving birds intelligence tests. His results suggest that parrots are as good at mathematics as many "well-educated" women.

At his laboratory in Munster, Professor Otto Koehler taught his pet parrot Geler to solve this mathematical puzzle:—

Five small boxes each with a different number of spots painted on its lid were laid out in a row (see sketch). The parrot was then shown a card bearing the same number of spots as one of the boxes. Geler's task was to recognise the number of spots on the card, waddle up to the box bearing the same number of spots, and lift the lid with its beak.

It opened the correct box of a rewarding nut popped out of a hole. An automatic arm touched the bird lightly on the back giving it a treat when it opened the wrong one.

After a few frights Geler learned to "count" any number of spots up to six—one more than the number of fingers on a

woman's left hand. And Geler did not do his counting aloud.

The professor timed the parrot to see how long it needed to assess the number of spots on a card. It got the number right when the card was on view for less than two seconds.

Human beings—even expert mathematicians—could not count the spots in such a short time. So Koehler tested them to see what was the biggest number of spots they could immediately recognise without counting them.

Most of the people put up exactly the same score as the parrot.

"Until man learned to give numbers names he was no better at counting than a parrot," Koehler concludes.

RHEUMATISM CURE

★ **WARNINGS** by British Medical Association doctors about the after-effects of the anti-rheumatic drugs cortisone and ACTH do not mean that the new treatments have dropped.

Retaining at £1,400 a course, ACTH is about 25 times dearer than gold.

(London Express Service)

WOMANSENSE

Heel & Seam Accent On Nude-Look Hose

The light trend in hosiery will continue, according to Beatrice McGill, stylist for a large American hosiery factory, who says that women have wholeheartedly accepted them since finding them more flattering than dark colours. The dark seam serves to accent this nude leg look, she continues, and therefore is more popular than ever.

Gray will be an up-and-coming autumn colour, Miss McGill feels, but must be made to look younger than previously to become really big.

Suntanned Legs

A shade especially designed to flatter suntanned legs will be the basis of this firm's summer promotion, as they believe hosiery shades should blend with accessories or skin tones.

The 60-gauge stocking is one of the most important stockings in a wardrobe, according to this stylist, who pushes it with ads stressing its close-knit and greater strength, and even more important, by presenting all high styles in this construction.

The black heel is the most important decoration in this firm's line, the stylist says, and does a really large volume business. In line with this, she feels that the heel and seam is the most important feature of any stocking at this time and is the best way to supply reinforcement with a fashion angle.

A VEGETABLE THAT ADDS "OOMPH" TO YOUR MEAL

Marshmallows add "oomph" to custard as you'll find out if you try this recipe. To serve 8 bent 5 eggs slightly in a bowl. Add 4 tsp. sugar and 1/2 tsp. salt; stir until well mixed. Scald 1 qt. milk and add gradually, stirring constantly. Add tsp. vanilla. Pour custard mixture into 8 greased custard cups. Top each cup with 2 marshmallows. Place cups in shallow pan containing warm water. Bake at 325 F. 45-55 min., until knife blade inserted in centre of custard comes out clean. Custard is good warm or chilled.

Marshmallow Cabbage Salad is not only good but it is good to eat. For 4-6 servings, cut 10 marshmallows (or 1/4 lb.) into fourths using wet scissors. In a large bowl, combine marshmallows, one quart finely shredded cabbage, one c. crushed or diced pineapple, 1/4 c. mayonnaise and 1/2 tsp. salt. Mix well and chill before serving.

Chocolate Mallow, a delightful frozen dessert is a good meal topper-offer any time. In a saucepan combine 1/2 c. milk, 10 marshmallows, a 1-oz. square unsweetened chocolate and 1/8th tsp. salt. Stir constantly over low heat until marshmallows and chocolate are dissolved. Remove from heat; cool. Add 1/2 tsp. vanilla. Whip 1/2 pint whipping cream until stiff, then fold into marshmallow-chocolate mixture. Pour into refrigerator dessert tray and freeze for several hours, without stirring.

SOUP MILK GINGER CAKE

OH DEAR, THIS MILK'S GONE SOUR.

IT'S GOOD FOR SOUP AND THIS, TOO!

CREAM TOGETHER SOZ COOKING FAT AND 4 OZ. GRANULATED SUGAR

OH DEAR, THIS MILK'S GONE SOUR.

IT'S GOOD FOR SOUP AND THIS, TOO!

ADD A TEASPOONFUL OF TREACLE (BLACK IF POSSIBLE), A TEASPOONFUL OF BUTTER, AND 1/2 TEASPOON SODA BICARB.

OH DEAR, THIS MILK'S GONE SOUR.

IT'S GOOD FOR SOUP AND THIS, TOO!

SIEVE TOGETHER 2 1/2 CUP FLOUR, 1 TEASPOON BAKING POWDER, 1/2 TEASPOON GINGER, AND A SMALL PINCH OF SALT

OH DEAR, THIS MILK'S GONE SOUR.

IT'S GOOD FOR SOUP AND THIS, TOO!

BAKE IN A SHALLOW TIN LINED WITH GREASED PAPER IN A MODERATE OVEN FOR 3/4 HOUR

OH DEAR, THIS MILK'S GONE SOUR.

IT'S GOOD FOR SOUP AND THIS, TOO!

THREE MORE DAYS TO THE FOOD FAIR AT OLYMPIA

OH DEAR, THIS MILK'S GONE SOUR.

IT'S GOOD FOR SOUP AND THIS, TOO!

THEY SAY MY STAND IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST - I'M GOING TO SEE IT

OH DEAR, THIS MILK'S GONE SOUR.

IT'S GOOD FOR SOUP AND THIS, TOO!

A Lot Can Be Accomplished With Proper Eye Make-up

Not every girl can have long, curling eyelashes like film star Elizabeth Taylor but a lot can be accomplished with the proper use of eye make-up.

By HELEN FOLLETT

SAYS a beauty specialist: "I have discovered that women want, almost as much as they want love, romantic-looking eyelashes. Fascinating things they are, but generally speaking they are gifts from the gods; who are not always open-handed in their distribution of favours."

There's no question but that the young lady with short, abbreviated lashes cherishes the violent envy toward the girl who has long dark curly ones that form a ravishing frame for her eyes which are the most attractive female asset. A

scant growth can be made more abundant if one is persistent with simple treatments through no presto-change will occur overnight. It is a long, long beauty road to travel, but worth the effort.

BATHE THE EYES

Night and morning bathe the eyes with warm water. Then dipping a washcloth in ice cold water, hold it close until the flesh is glowing. The purpose of this is to speed up the blood streams upon which the little fuzzers live. Dry gently, apply mineral oil to the roots of the shafts. Don't wipe the oil away; let it seep in. Eyelids should look moist; they should never be powdered.

OIL HELPS

A little light friction now and then with a finger that has been dipped in oil is helpful. Rub lightly from side to side. If lashes fall to any extent it is possible that the lids have taken on tiny scales. The oil will do away with that condition as a rule.

Keep a spick and span clean little brush at hand. Close your eyes use the brush with an upward stroke to give the lashes a pretty tilt. Brushing gives the roots gentle exercise.

The use of mascara will make the growth seem heavier. A dark brown is a better choice than black which seems to be the favourite of the average good-looks seeker. The big idea now is to follow the natural trend. Artificial effects are no longer in vogue.

Pretty Halter

By PRUNELLA WOOD



Paul Adler

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Sound Shutout Bid Confuses Opponents

By OSWALD JACOBY

A SOUND shutout bid, makes life difficult for your opponents even though they are very well aware of what you are doing. If their strength is fairly equally divided, as is often the case, each may fear that the other has a very weak hand, and each may therefore fail to take action. That is exactly what happened in the hand shown today. Sam Stayman held the South cards in an important team match. His bid of three no-trump, was known to be a gambling bid, based on a lone suit and a side entry or two. Poor West was up against it. His broken spade suit, and his only moderately strong hand were not enough to spur him to action. He passed, fearing that his partner (who was already passed), might have a pretty poor hand. East could do nothing when his turn came. He had passed originally and could have bid out at the level of four. He knew his partner had something, or other, but he felt he could not be trying to find a fit. His partner had been unable to act independently. West led the seven of spades, and Stayman rolled in the first nine tricks with the king of spades and eight clubs. Needless to say, great was the moaning and groaning thereat. During the

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------|------|
| NORTH (D) | | 25 | |
| ♠ 83 | | | |
| ♥ J1063 | | | |
| ♦ Q982 | | | |
| ♣ 764 | | | |
| WEST | | EAST | |
| ♠ AJ974 | ♠ Q1062 | | |
| ♥ KQ8 | ♥ A9842 | | |
| ♦ KJ7 | ♦ A1063 | | |
| ♣ 98 | ♣ None | | |
| SOUTH | | | |
| ♠ K5 | | | |
| ♥ 7 | | | |
| ♦ 54 | | | |
| ♣ AKQJ10532 | | | |
| E-W vul. | | | |
| North | East | South | West |
| Pass | Pass | S.N.T. | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | | |
| Opening lead—♠ 7 | | | |

play East and West realised what they had been talked out of.

In the other room the South player opened with a modest bid of one club. The opponents did not pass. The South player finally passed in the hope of getting them. Needless to say, six spades were turned up. In fact, all thirteen tricks were won. The score for the slam was 1,400 points. In the first room a score of 400 points was made by the North-South cards. Hence the Stayman team won 1,800 points on this one hand alone.

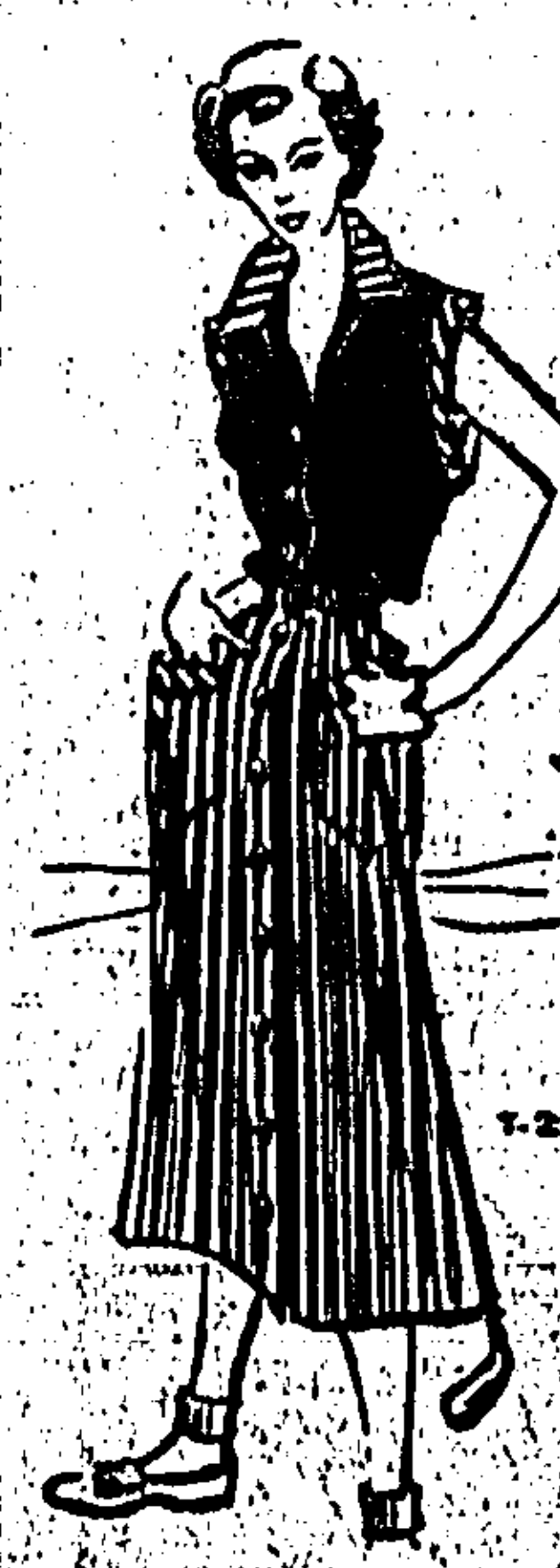
Incidentally, I should point out that a bid of three no-trump is sound on a long suit and a prayer for a merely mediocre hand. It shows a balanced hand of tremendous power. Stayman and his team-mates have a method. They open with one club and make a jump rebid in no-trump. It works well, but should be used only by experts in partnerships of long standing.

GARD Sense

Q—The bidding has been: North 1 Diamond, East 1 Spade, South 2 Clubs, West 2 Spades. South, hold: Spades A-Q-10-8-5, Hearts K-J-7, Diamonds 8-4-3, Clubs J-6. What do you do? A—Bid two no-trump. You have a fine bidding in the unbid suit and you can well afford to suggest a game at no-trump, but you cannot bid the game all by yourself.

TODAY'S QUESTION
The bidding has been: North 1 Diamond, East 1 Spade, South 2 Clubs, West 2 Spades. South, hold: Spades A-Q-10-8-5, Hearts K-J-7, Diamonds 8-4-3, Clubs J-6. What do you do?
Answer tomorrow.

Golf Winner



One-piece chambray frock

By GRACE THORNCLEIFF

On the field, this one-piece chambray frock looks like a golf ball. The chambray blue-grey is trimmed with white material as the bottom of the skirt. Two small pockets are really smart.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Teddy's Voyage by Steamboat

—It Wasn't a Real One, But Teddy Didn't Care—

By MAX TRELL

AT first it had seemed like a lot of fun to Teddy the Stuffed Bear, this pretending to be the captain of a steamboat. It all happened during the time everyone else was inside the house having lunch.

It came about in this manner. Teddy had been taken outside to get some fresh air. He was sat down on the stump of a tree and told to behave himself and not go wandering off. But wandering off wasn't easy for Teddy to do. He had to have someone to help him wander. He was so fat and so stuffed that he couldn't possibly move by himself. But now that he was outside, he didn't feel much like remaining the whole day just sitting on a stump. "I want to see the rest of the world," he said to himself.

Small Part of Brook

By straining his neck and peering as hard as he could, he did manage to see a bit more of the world than just the garden. He could even see a small part of the brook. "If I could only wander down to the brook," he continued to himself, "I could see the river and pretend to be the captain. Then I could sail all the way down to the end of the brook and back again."

Just then Knarl and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, came along. When Teddy asked them to carry him down to the edge of the brook, they refused. "You stay right here where you belong," Hanid said severely. "You're not supposed to go wandering."

Teddy asked the squirrel to take him down to the brook. The squirrel said no. He asked the chipmunk, the rabbit, the cat, the dog and the chicken. None of them would take Teddy.

But finally the goose went waddling by the trunk, and Teddy asked her. She said, "Well, as long as she was going

Rupert and Simon—10



Rupert tries to describe what a wild iris looks like and finds it rather difficult. However, Simon seems to understand. "They must be wonderful flowers," he says. "I'll help you if I can, but I shall have to search in this direction because our cottage is down there."



and I'm really on my way to help my daddy tidy up before my mother arrives tomorrow." As he trots away there is a rustle under a great bush and House the hedgehog appears. "Who's your new pal?" squeaks Horace. "I heard you both talking and he sounds a simple sort of fellow to me."

Looking down into the water he could see that he was being followed by a whole school of little fishes. It pleased Teddy to have such jolly company, and he waved to the frogs on the bank, urging them to come along with him. "I'm Captain Teddy of the good ship Mary Jane! Come along! Ship ahoy!"

And finally Teddy began to think he had better turn back because, as he could see by the sky, it was getting late. But to turn his boat around and sail up the brook—ah, that was something else again.

He twisted and yanked at the front of the boat. And when he got it turned around at last, did it sail back up the brook? Oh no! It simply kept floating down, backwards. Teddy yelled for help. He shouted. He squealed. He roared. He did everything. He couldn't go. And then it turned upside down and Teddy fell out.

Poor Teddy. He landed on top of a rock. And there he sat, all night long, moaning. "Oh, why didn't I keep sitting on that stump? Why did I have to go wandering? It's a good thing the goose found him again, and brought him back. Otherwise he'd still be there. I'm sure."



"Come along! Ship ahoy!" said Teddy to the frogs.



The purely vegetable laxative—**Beecham's Pills**



"I should think a good-looking dish like you wouldn't have time to sit evenings with fellows MY age!"

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE less food there is, and the more repulsive it becomes, the louder grows the cry of the "expert," bidding us not to eat so much. From an article I take the following shining words, in the hope that they may help others as they have helped me. A mouse needs more food than an elephant. So the relative surface area is much greater. If that does not encourage fatty to give her processions halitosis to try, then there is no decency left in this grabbing world.

The Octopus
ONE of the features of Professor Octopus's two-way round-about is the octopus, which makes its tentacles all over at once, along by a wild alarm-clock. I have before me some remarks on the statistical study of behaviour, which are extremely harmonious, unitary, socially—the dream of every social anthropologist worth his plastic salt. A recommendation to read Professor Stanley Sturges's "Fifty Ways of Integrating the Social Sciences." It is as neat an exposure of "Multipersonalism" as a Mumbojumbo could desire.

YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

THURSDAY, JULY 19

BORN today, you are a natural leader and have considerable power and self-confidence. Your keen perception makes it easy for you to see into the heart of any situation. You know how to get the best out of people. You are a good manager and get others to do the hard work.

In business, you make a good partner for a man who is to operate diplomatically. It would be best, however, for you to select tall work and let your partner do the ideas and make the plans.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

FRIDAY, JULY 20

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Spec. your mind clearly and logically. By Evading the question, now can only bring unhappy results later. Don't let a minor incident irritate you. A philosophical attitude can bring clarity of thought. **Virgo** (Sept. 23)—If your brain is tired from overwork, make a serious attempt to get your reason in order. **LIBRA** (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—This can be a happy, romantic day. Personal problems are best postponed. Take care of business affairs to the best of your ability.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—Personal problems are best postponed. Take care of business affairs to the best of your ability.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Take stock of your progress. If you have been waiting for a step to it, learn to be efficient.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—This may be the day for discussing the value of your home. Summer is a good time for it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Parties for the birthday of someone you have been waiting for. It is just correct the error. Otherwise, disregard it.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—This can be an adventurous day. Something exciting may happen. Be ready to take part in the activities.

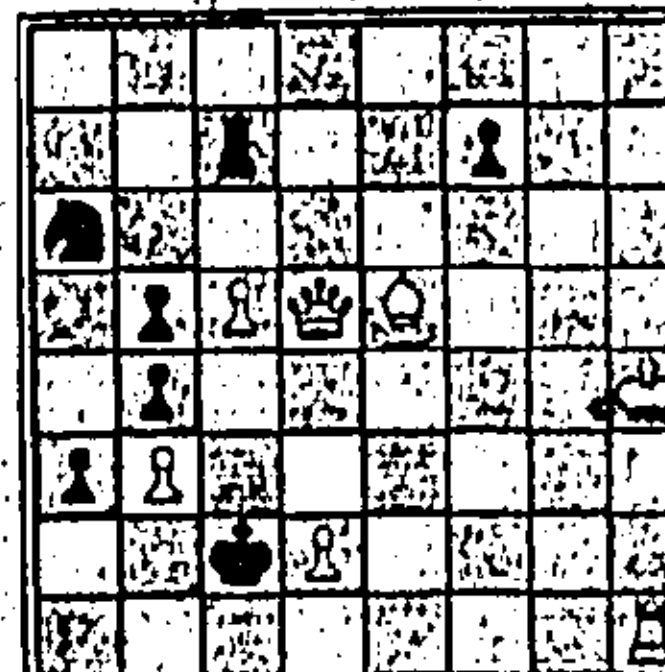
ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—This is a good evening to spend with the one you love. Take a gift, perhaps, and bring happiness. **Taurus** (Apr. 21-May 21)—Concentration today should bring excellent results at home or in the office. Be diplomatic, too.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Make the best possible use of your time. There is a lot to be done. Do it efficiently.

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. SCHEEL

Black, 7 pieces.



White 7 pieces.
Solution to yesterday's Problem:
1. Kt-K7, any; 2. Q-Q, or Kt mates.

CROSSWORD

Across:
1. A sea dog for a nursery item. (6)
2. A's in tropical Africa. (6)
3. A half stone? (4)
4. Why in these run days? (6)
5. A very strong drink. (7)
6. A word meaning (7)
7. A word meaning (7)
8. A word meaning (7)
9. A word meaning (7)
10. A word meaning (7)
11. A word meaning (7)
12. A word meaning (7)
13. A word meaning (7)
14. A word meaning (7)
15. A word meaning (7)
16. A word meaning (7)
17. A word meaning (7)
18. A word meaning (7)
19. A word meaning (7)
20. A word meaning (7)

(Continued on Page 6)

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a tennis player in a ready stance, wearing a light-colored shirt and shorts, holding a tennis racket. The background is a blurred crowd of spectators.

She had appeared in 29 major championship finals, going down in defeat 20 times.—Associated Press Photo.

By "RECORDER"

NOTICE

**THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB**

Special Cash Sweep
on the
Kwungtung Handicap
Saturday, 6th October, 1951.

Tickets in the above at
\$2.00 each may be obtained
at the Treasurers' Compara-
dore Office, 1st Floor,
Telephone House, and at the
Club's Branch Offices,
situated at:—

5 D'Aguilar Street,
Hong Kong
or
382 Nathan Road,
Kowloon:

Over 100,000 tickets sold
to date.

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Secretary

**PETER MOK
HIM YICK HONG**

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WALL STREET

By "RECORDER"

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Norman Gregor, who holds the National record of 13 feet 8 inches in the Pole Vault could | do no better than 12:0 and I.C.H. Walker, who has cleared 34 feet in the long jump | 120 Yards High Hurdles—1 F. J. Parker (South London H): 2 Peter Hildreth (Poly- |
|--|--|---|

1942-43

ADDRESS

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

| SAILINGS TO | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------|
| "HUNAN" | Tientsin | 5 p.m. 10th July |
| "HUNAN" | Singapore & Penang | 5 p.m. 20th July |
| "HUNAN" | Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe | 5 p.m. 21st July |
| "HUNAN" | Keelung | 5 p.m. 24th July |
| "HUNAN" | Tientsin | 10 a.m. 25th July |
| "HUNAN" | Bangkok | 5 p.m. 20th July |
| "HUNAN" | Sourabaya, Semarang, Cheribon & Djakarta | 5 p.m. 20th July |
| "HUNAN" | Keelung | 5 p.m. 31st July |
| "HUNAN" | Tientsin | 10 a.m. 31st July |
| "HUNAN" | Singapore & Penang | 5 p.m. 1st Aug. |
| "HUNAN" | Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe | 5 p.m. 1st Aug. |
| "HUNAN" | Bangkok | 5 p.m. 10th Aug. |

ARRIVALS FROM

| | | |
|---------|-----------|------------------|
| "HUNAN" | Tientsin | 3 p.m. 10th July |
| "HUNAN" | Keelung | 7 a.m. 22nd July |
| "HUNAN" | Tientsin | 23/24th July |
| "HUNAN" | Kobe | 24/25th July |
| "HUNAN" | Kobe | 25th July |
| "HUNAN" | Osaka | 28th July |
| "HUNAN" | Singapore | 28th July |
| "HUNAN" | Bangkok | 29th July |

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

| | | |
|------------|--|----------------|
| "ANKING" | Sydney & Melbourne | Noon 25th July |
| "TAIYUAN" | Kure, Yokohama, Yokohama & Kobe | p.m. 25th July |
| "FENGNING" | Kure, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Shimonoseki & Kure | 27th July |
| "CHANGTE" | Japan | 13th Aug. |
| "TAIYUAN" | Sydney & Melbourne | 10th Aug. |

ARRIVALS FROM

| | | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| "FENGNING" | Melbourne & Manila | p.m. 10th July |
| "TAIYUAN" | Sydney & Brisbane | p.m. 21st July |
| "ANKING" | Kobe | 23rd July |
| "CHANGTE" | Australia & Manila | 9th Aug. |
| "TAIYUAN" | Japan | 10th Aug. |

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| "CALCHAS" | Liverpool | 23rd July |
| "ARNEAS" | Liverpool & Glasgow | 4th Aug. |
| "PATROCLUS" | Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow | 6th Aug. |
| "AUTOMEDON" | Havre, London & Holland | 23rd Aug. |

Scheduled sailings from Europe

| Ship | From | Arrives Hong Kong |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| S. "AGAPENOR" | Liverpool | 20th July |
| S. "ARNEAS" | do | 2nd Aug. |
| S. "AUTOMEDON" | do | 11th Aug. |
| S. "PERSEUS" | 17th July | 15th Aug. |
| S. "MYRMIDON" | 21st July | 20th Aug. |
| S. "MARON" | 28th July | 4th Sept. |
| S. "BELLEROPHON" | 4th Aug. | 18th Sept. |
| S. "PYRRHUS" | 13th Aug. | 17th Sept. |
| S. "ANTIOCHUS" | 21st Aug. | 25th Sept. |

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Unscheduled.

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| "BENMIOR" | do | 12th Aug. |
| "BENALDER" | do | 10th Aug. |
| "BENNEVIS" | do | 24th Aug. |
| "BENVANNOCH" | do | 18th Sept. |
| "BENAVON" | do | 23rd Sept. |

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| | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| "BENVORLICH" | London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp | 31st July |
| "BENMIOR" | Havre, Rotterdam & Antwerp | 18th Aug. |
| "BENNEVIS" | Avonmouth, London & Middlesbrough | 20th Aug. |
| "BENALDER" | Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp | 8th Sept. |
| "BENVANNOCH" | Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull | 23rd Sept. |

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CIN DES MESSEAGERIES

MARITIMES

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storage, and where delivery may
be obtained as soon as the goods
are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the Godowns for examination by
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veys, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 21st July,
1951.

To comply with the General
Bonded Warehouse Regulations
Consignees must have a Revenue
Officer in attendance when dam-
aged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer's
tackle or before 10th August,
1951, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 21st July,
1951.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIN DES MESSEAGERIES

MARITIMES

Hongkong, 10th July, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "ANCHUR"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Holt's Wharf from
10 a.m. on July 20 and 21, 1951,
and consignees are requested to
have their representatives present
during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.s. "BATAAN"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel
will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas at Tay Kee & Co's
Godown, No. 90, Cat Creek Street,
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and consignees are requested to
have their representatives present
during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hong Kong, July 19, 1951.

Britons To Scale Everest On Nylon

London, July 18.

British mountaineers who will try to climb Mount Everest next winter will set off without radio or oxygen. They will cut equipment and food to a minimum—to limit costs.

For the first time nylon ropes will be used on the world's mightiest mountain—it is 29,141 ft. high—and the climbers will wear experimental rubber-soled boots, instead of the usual nailed ones.

Fair-haired, pipe-smoking Eric Shipton, veteran of three Everest attempts and leader of the latest, talked about it in his cottage at Less. Hants.

"No radio means no contact with the outside world," he said. "But reducing weight is more important."

The climbers will leave England in August. They will try to scale Everest from the virtually unknown south side.

They will take sugar, sweets and biscuits among their food—and penicillin.

MAIN PURPOSE

Says 43-year-old Mr Shipton: "The main purpose is to reconnoitre the south side. Chances of attempting the final climb are exasperatingly slight."

He took part in the 1933, 1936, and 1938 Everest attempts, and led a reconnaissance in 1935.

This year's expedition is being organised by 38-year-old Mr W. H. Murray, a member of the expedition in the central Himalayas last year. Michael Ward, 26-year-old doctor and alpine climber, will also go.

They will be on the mountain in October—the first men to try the climb in winter.

"One day," says Mr Shipton, "Everest will be climbed. It may be on the next attempt; there may be another 20 failures. But one day we will do it."

Footnote: Pre-war Everest expeditions cost about £12,000 each. The 1935 reconnaissance cost £1,500.—London Express Service.

REDS PROTEST SENTENCES

Vienna, July 18.

The Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions has protested in a letter to the Japanese workers against the sentences "in the frame-up known as the Matsukawa incident."

Eight people were killed and several were injured in a train smash at Matsukawa station in March.

Of the 20 Japanese accused of having organised the accident, five were sentenced to terms totalling 95 years and five months.

The Federation sent a second letter of protest against the "arbitrary and inhuman" verdict to Mr Jacob Malik, chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations.—Reuter.

Visits Husband In Prison

Athens, July 18.

Tassoula Petrakogiohorgis, 22-year-old Greek beauty who married Costas Kefalighianis, 35, after he kidnapped her in Crete last year, visited her husband in prison 150 miles from Athens yesterday.

Costas was sentenced last February to two years' imprisonment on charges arising from the abduction. It was announced that his sentence would be reduced to 15 months, which would mean he would be free in November.—United Press.

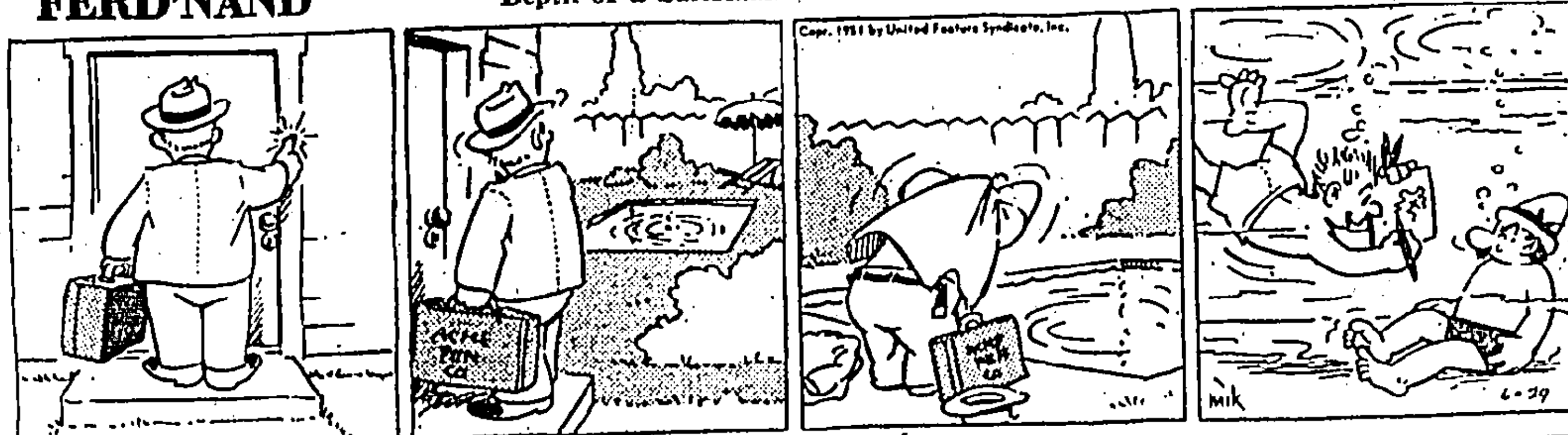
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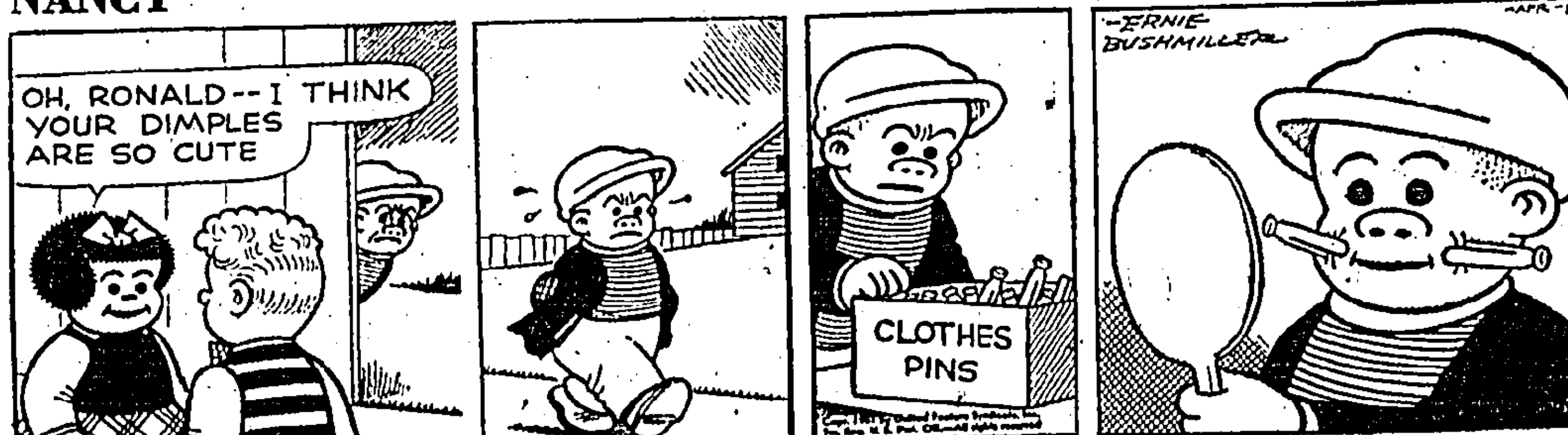
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Minister's Visit To Persia Ends

Teheran, July 18.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Indian Education Minister, left Teheran for home by air this morning. He was seen off at the airport by Persian officials and personal friends as well as the staff of the Indian Embassy and members of the Indian community.

During his stay in this country, the Maulana visited the Holy Shrine of Meshid in Northern Persia, a famous place of Muslim pilgrimage and was received by the Governor-General of Khorasan Province and high officials.

A spokesman of the Persian Government at Meshid said, "We are honouring not only India's Education Minister but also an acknowledged leader of the Islamic world."

Despite the tense atmosphere in Teheran due to disturbances last week-end, the Indian community gave receptions in the Maulana's honour.

The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, at a largely attended tea party, said goodbye to the Maulana who was visibly moved.

Political circles here consider that Maulana's visit to Persia was not only a personal success but was a "milestone in Indo-Persian relations."

Before leaving the Maulana called on the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Shepherd.—Reuter.

OATIS CASE MOVE

Washington, July 18.
The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, told a Press conference today that the United States had started new moves to obtain the release of William Oatis, the Associated Press correspondent imprisoned by Czechoslovakia on alleged spying charges.

He expected the Czech Government to reply sometime this week.—Reuter.

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 "GRENABLE" N. Africa & Europe 17th Aug.
 "A MARSEILLAISE" N. Africa & Europe 30th Aug.
 "A MARSEILLAISE" N. Africa & Europe 3rd Oct.

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Post-War Change In Indo-Japanese Trade Pattern

Tokyo, July 18.

Post-war industrialisation in India has completely changed the pattern of its commerce with Japan.

Before World War II, India was perhaps Japan's largest market for consumer goods, particularly cotton textiles. Such is no longer the case.

In six short years, India has expanded her industrial capacity to the point of not only being self-sufficient in the consumer market but also becoming Japan's closest competitor in the export of textile products.

However, this change of pattern has not affected the extensive trade between the two countries. Indian sources see it rather as a healthy evolution which has established the basis for a permanent trade plan.

When India closed the door to Japanese consumer goods, she filled the trade void with considerable purchases of heavy industrial equipment, steel, metal products and all types of heavy and light machinery—all used in establishing factories. She also began buying Japanese raw materials—iron, steel, raw silk, etc.—to feed the looms of her booming textile industry.

And trade experts see no slackening in this demand for the products of industrialisation for the next years or more of years. They point out that although India has progressed far in her industrial revolution, the country still has many years of building ahead of it.

EXPANDING MARKET

Therefore Japan can expect a continuing—and probably expanding—market in India for many years to come.

Neither do Indian sources foresee any crisis in being able to supply Japan with the products she wants in exchange for the machinery. Japanese look to the Indian market for cotton, iron ore, pig iron, coal, coke, manganese, vegetable oils and oil seeds, tobacco, hides and skins, tanning chemicals, and other ores and metals not found in Japan.

"Although our industry will make more and more use of our raw materials as time and expansion go on," the source said, "we foresee no situation in which we will have insufficient raw products to supply trade demands with Japan and other countries."

The only possible exception might be cotton. India is already importing one million bales a year from the United

Dividend Payments Increase

Washington, July 18.

Corporation dividend payments showed a marked increase during the first five months of this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

Corporations which issue public reports paid out a total of \$2,500,000,000 in dividends during that period, an increase of about 11 per cent over the same period of 1950.

The Department said the increase is largely due to the fact that many corporations had expanded their capitalisations, namely issued more stock, but are still paying the same rate in dividend per share as before.

All of the broad industrial groups registered increases. The largest—36 per cent—was in the railroad industry, but this reflected special payments made by two carriers rather than a general upswing.

The manufacturing industry as a whole showed a nine per cent increase in dividend payments with the largest gain made by automobile firms.—United Press.

NEW YORK BANK QUOTATIONS

New York, July 18.
 Closing quotations:
 Bank of America 27 1/2 bid 28 asked
 Bank of Montreal 21 1/2 bid 22 asked
 National City 21 1/2 bid 22 asked
 National City 21 1/2 bid 22 asked
 Associated Press.

GERMANY DISTURBED BY ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE

Blow To Price Control Hopes

Washington, July 18.
 The House of Representatives today dealt a sharp blow today to the Government's hopes of a strong price control bill. The House accepted two proposals having the effect of banning controls unless producers and manufacturers could first show a "reasonable profit."—Reuter.

Activity In Jap Issues

London, July 18.
 Japanese and selected European bonds were active today on the Stock Exchange. Gains in Japanese were as much as 4-1/2 points.

Other sections were quietly irregular. Textiles lost ground, oils were without major alterations and minerals were mixed. Rubbers were firm and tin higher.

The Financial Times' daily index was 136.2 off 0.6.
 Japanese bonds:
 "A" (4s. of 1959) 64
 "B" (4s. of 1960) 68
 "C" (4s. of 1961) 71
 "D" (4s. of 1962) 73
 "E" (4s. of 1963) 75
 Consols (4s. of 1964) 65-15/16
 —Associated Press and United Press.

A buying rush for radio-televisions in the stock market sent that division sharply higher, but the buying enthusiasm failed to pull other prices along in a similar spree.

In the final phases of the session, there was a noticeable let-down in the pressure of trading.

Some radio-televisions added more than four points at times. The volume of trading expanded to about 1,400,000 shares.

The big incentive in the radio-television line was the possibility raised in Washington by Mr. Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, that the three-year fee on TV channel allocations might be lifted in September.

Zenith, Motorola and Radio Corporation were extremely active and higher.

Meanwhile stocks and motors sagged quickly and soon were joined by most oils. Ralls made timid progress.

Dow Jones Averages:
 Industrials 253.67
 Ralls 76.11
 Utilities 43.69
 —Associated Press.

Seaplane Ship Now Fruit Carrier

London, July 18.
 Fourteen years after being built as a seaplane catapult ship for the German navy, the Fairsky (ex-Friesenland) has arrived in the Thames.

She is now a refrigerated cargo carrier, with seven separately insulated compartments.

The peace-time food carrier has an international history. Taken from the Germans, she was sold last year to a Panamanian company.

They sent her to Holland for conversion. British refrigerating machinery was fitted.

First plan was that the Fairsky should carry mules and motor-cars in specially ventilated compartments.

The plan was changed and she will now carry fruit—and 12 passengers.

Several parties of London shipping men are making special trips to Purfleet to see the Fairsky before she sails again.—London Express Service.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, July 18.
 Domestic sugar futures No. 6 closed 10 to 11 lower.

Domestic sugar futures No. 5 closed 10 to 11 lower.

World sugar futures No. 4 closed 8 to 10 lower.
 January 8.07 bid 8.08 asked
 March 8.05 bid 8.06 asked
 May 8.03 bid 8.04 asked
 New sugar spot: \$3.80 nominal.—Associated Press.

Wants To Export More To British Colonies EXCHANGE NEEDS

London, July 18.

Germany continues to be disturbed by her adverse balance of trade with Britain and the Colonies.

This is reflected repeatedly in a 64-page survey of "The Economy of Federal Germany," issued by "The Statist" and carrying a foreword by Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the British High Commissioner in Germany.

One of numerous articles from British and German leaders concerned with trade is contributed by Dr. Von Maltzan, Head of the Foreign Trade Department of the Federal German Ministry of Economics.

Most disquieting situation of all, in his view, is the fact that while importing last year a total of 1,608 million dollars' worth of goods from OEEC countries (including their overseas territories) Germany exported to them only 1,404 million dollars' worth of goods.

Trade with France and Great Britain accounted for the whole of that deficit of about 205 million dollars.

Great Britain, including her Colonies, exported to Germany 245.8 million dollars' worth of goods but imported from Germany only 122.1 million dollars' worth.

Dr. Von Maltzan declares there is little doubt Germany will be unable to regain a healthy balance of trade with the outside world so long as she is not in a position to earn the foreign exchange she needs for buying foodstuffs and raw materials from the colonies and dependent territories of the free zone or the sterling area through selling more to the respective mother countries than the buys from them.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Germany's particular problems in rebuilding her textile industry are discussed in an article by Dr. Hans-Werner Scharfke, Secretary-General of the Western German Textile Association.

Chief of these relates to raw material supplies for the industry which depends today to about 80 per cent on foreign raw materials.

Formidable handicap, too, has been Federal Germany's growing shortage of foreign exchange.

Foreign exchange resources are, the Secretary-General says, wholly inadequate in relation to import needs "and its export trade is fighting a hard battle to regain a foothold in world markets."

LOOKS TO EXPORTS

German hopes are placed on the outcome of the International Raw Material Conference in Washington.

The Federal leaders hold that all textile manufacturing countries should have fair access to the world's raw material supplies.

With a domestic market now reaching satisfaction point in the post-war period, Federal Germany looks to increased export activity in textiles, the Secretary-General adds.—London Express Service.

Grain Prices Decline In Slow Session

Chicago, July 18.

Aside from a little dimness in July contracts, the grain market failed to show much life today.

Toward the close, selling increased and many deferred contracts sank below the previous close.

Wheat closed 2 1/2¢ lower to 3 1/2¢ higher.
 July 2.23 1/2 to 2.24 1/2
 September 2.20 1/2 to 2.21 1/2
 March 2.18 1/2 to 2.19 1/2
 May 2.16 1/2 to 2.17 1/2
 Corn closed 1 1/2¢ lower to 1 3/4¢ higher.
 July 1.17 1/2 to 1.18 1/2
 September 1.15 1/2 to 1.16 1/2
 March 1.13 1/2 to 1.14 1/2
 May 1.11 1/2 to 1.12 1/2
 Soybeans closed 1 1/2¢ lower to 1 3/4¢ higher.
 July 1.17 1/2 to 1.18 1/2
 September 1.15 1/2 to 1.16 1/2
 March 1.13 1/2 to 1.14 1/2
 May 1.11 1/2 to 1.12 1/2
 New sugar spot: \$3.80 nominal.—Associated Press.

ANOTHER SLUMP IN NY COTTON

New York, July 18.

Cotton futures closed 10 to 11 lower.

October 34.77
 December 34.67-69
 Middling Spot 39.27 nominal
 March 34.72
 May 34.62
 July 34.52
 October 32.77
 December 32.67 bid
 New Orleans cotton futures closed 20 cents to 50 cents a bale higher.

October 34.60
 December 34.57
 Middling 37.25
 March 34.70
 May 34.63
 July 34.53 bid
 Spot closed unchanged.—Associated Press.

New York, July 18.
 The cotton textile and wool goods markets were quiet on Wednesday. Rayon goods were dull.—Associated Press.

British Line Orders Ships In Germany

London, July 18.

A British shipping line, the United Baltic Corporation of London, have ordered a fleet of three 16-knot vessels from a German shipyard.

Each of 2,600 tons, they will be built at Rendsburg, and operate a service between London, Hull and Finland.

The first of the three vessels will be delivered at the end of next year and the other two during the first half of 1953.

This is the first big shipbuilding order placed by a British line with German yards since before the war. It is expected, however, that both Germany and Japan will benefit from the overflow of orders from British yards, now experiencing their biggest peacetime boom.

Many British and American ships, too, are being repaired in German yards, which now have more work in hand than any other continental country.—London Express Service.

Western Aid For Tito

Belgrade, July 18.

It was announced today that the United States, Britain, France and Yugoslavia had agreed on the principles of Western aid to Marshal Tito to help him preserve Yugoslavia's independence.

The American, British and French Ambassadors presented an aide memoire outlining principles on which aid would be given. The principles have been agreed to by the Yugoslav Government and, as a result, exports are meeting to work out details.

The Allied memorandum promised funds as soon as possible for Yugoslavia's most urgent needs but reminded that legislative approval must first be obtained in Washington, London and Paris. No figures were mentioned, but estimates range from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000.—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$330,110. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS RALES
 BANKS
 HK Bank 1475 1010
 East Asiatic 100
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 Canton 740 755 100 4 750
 Union 60 6 750
 43 4 750

Underwriters 31 135 145
 HK Fire 135 145
 DOCKS, ETC.
 K. Wah 62 8 4
 N. P. Wah 4.00 10
 Dock 10
 President 1015 1115
 S'nal Dock 2.40
 LAND, ETC.
 HK Hotel 4.00 5
 HK Land 50 40 200 4 30
 S'nal Land 1.15
 Humphreys 0.75
 UTILITIES
 Tram 1315 13.00 500 4 13.75
 1800 4 13.60

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 Peak Tram (N) 7 1/2
 Star Ferry 7 1/2 75 5000 4 7.10
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 C. Light (N) 4 1/2 5200 4 4.30
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 Yanktze 1000 4 2.40

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Peak Tram (O) 15%
 Peak Tram (N) 7 1/2
 Star Ferry 7 1/2 75 5000 4 7.10
 C. Light (O) 7.05 7.25 500 4 7.10
 C. Light (N) 4 1/2 5200 4 4.30
 C. Light (B) 6.00 6.00 4 6.00
 Electric 26 27 1100 27
 Telephone 11 12 200 4 11 1/2
 500 4 11 1/2

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 Rope 24 14 1/2
 STORES, ETC.
 Watson 14.10 14.40 2300 4 14 1/2
 Watson 10 10 1000 4 10 1/2
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 MISCELLANEOUS
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